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DOUBLE SALARIES.

The Cuban Officers Who Have Been Drawing Them.

SECRETARY ROOT'S EXPLANATION.

He Furnishes the Information Asked For by the Senate—Officers Who Have Been Supplied With Extra Funds.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Secretary Root has sent to the Senate his reply to the resolution as to whether officers of the army in Cuba or Porto Rico have received any compensation for their services there other than the compensation to which they were entitled by law to receive as salary and allowances; and, if so, names and rank of the officers and the amounts received by them. The reply is as follows:

"Pursuant to the orders of the Secretary of War, dated respectively March 1, 1899, April 19, 1899, and May 9, 1899, copies of which are annexed hereto, allowances have been paid four officers of the army, who have been required to live in the city of Havana and to perform important civil functions in connection with the administration of the government of Cuba, as follows:

"To the military governor of Cuba, at the rate of $7,500 per year; to the military governor of Havana, at the rate of $5,000 per year; to the collector of customs for the island of Cuba, at the rate of $1,800 per year; to the treasurer of the island of Cuba, at the rate of $1,800 per year.

"These payments were in addition to the salary and allowances which the said officers as such were entitled to receive out of the Treasury of the United States. I am not aware of any other payments of the character described in the resolution to any officers in Cuba. I annex hereto a report received some months since from the headquarters division in Cuba, showing that none other have been made. The payments have been made monthly from the dates stated in said orders until the present time.

"The precise dates of payment will appear in an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures now in the course of preparation under a previous resolution of the Senate. Payments to the governor of Havana will cease with the termination of that office on May 1, 1900. The names and rank of the officers receiving the payment were, as military governor of Cuba, Major General John R. Brooke, until the 13th of December, 1899, and Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. V., since that time; as military governor of Havana, Brigadier General Wm. Ludlow; as collector of customs for Cuba, Maj. Baker M. Bliss; as treasurer of the island of Cuba, Maj. E. F. Ladd, U. S. V.

"No allowances have been made to any officer in Porto Rico other than the statutory salary and allowances out of the Treasury of the United States.

"The payments specified were out of the revenues of the island of Cuba, on account of government relief, and they were made on that account for the reason that it was impossible for the said officers to properly perform the necessary duties pertaining to their positions without the expenditure of the full amount of such allowances in addition to their statutory salaries and allowances out of the Treasury of the United States.

"The aggregate of the payments thus made prior to the first day of the present month was $17,441. The total receipts of the island of Cuba, collected by said officers during the period covered by the aforesaid expenditures therefrom amounted to $21,626,572, and the total disbursements under their direction amounted to $19,280,512.

"Similar allowances to officers of the army performing civil functions in Mexico and California were approved by Congress by the act of March 3, 1849, and the act of January 3, 1853. (A copy of the section of said first mentioned act is annexed hereto.)

"The said payment were authorized by the President upon the oral advice of the Attorney General, that the same were in all respects lawful.

"Very respectfully,
"ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

Asked to Boycott the Southern.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Federation of Trades a resolution of sympathy was passed for the striking telegraphers of the Southern Railway, and a committee was appointed to visit the merchants of the city and ask him to boycott the South-, by withdrawing their patronage. he strikers maintain their confidence in the outcome of the difficulty. he railroad officials say they are suffering no inconvenience.

By Telegraph.

The Czar has issued a rescript on e celebration of Holy Week in Mosow.

The big steel bridge of the Quebec entral railway over the Etchemin river at Anselme, Que., has been carried way by ice.

James Little, 60 years old, is in jail t Fredericton, N. B., charged with urdering Edward Lawrence, Mrs. awrence and three children.

William Weaver, Ed. Holligan and illiam Van Vasseler, all married ere blown up in the packing house of e Ajax Dynamite mills, at Kawkawa, Mich.

n Natal the Boers have resumed gressive tactics.

Killed on a Telephone Pole.

olumbus, Ga., Special.—Claude orsey, of Atlanta, 21 years old, was ocked to death here, 20 feet from e ground. While up on a telephone le his foot slipped and he came in ntact with a live electric light wire. the same time, his head struck in work of telephone wires, a circuit stablished and 1,040 volts went gh his body, killing him instant-

GEN. RUNDLE MARKING TIME.

He Found More Boers Than He Expected.

London, by Cable.—All attention is centered on the interesting though complicated situation in the southeastern portion in the Orange Free State, from which developments of the utmost importance must ensue in the near future. General Rundle, it would seem, has found the Boers confronting him at Dewet's dorp in stronger force than he cares to engage, and so he is marking time, pending the arrival of supports. While General Rundle is preparing to strike Dewet's dorp, Generals Brabant and Hart are pushing along the frontier of Basutoland, where they will be able to frustrate any attack on General Rundle's right and Generals French and Pole-Carew are hastening from Bloemfontein to Barthe, the Boer line of retreat northwards. Meanwhile the Burghers' forces occupying Thaba N'Chua are in a position to fight a delaying action giving the Boers at Dewet's dorp and Wepener time to retire in case of defeat, and it seems as though General French must dispose of this Thaba N'Chu before he can reach the rear of the Boer forces opposing Generals Rundle and Brabanut, otherwise his flank will be open to assault. The Boers driven out of Leeuw kop will probably rally at Thaba N'Chu, where a stiff fight may be expected. Should the British fail in this attempt to bring about another Paardeberg, it must affect immensely the larger issues of the war, as it will undoubtedly lead to a persistent repetition of the guerilla tactics which have been largely responsible for the penning up of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein for so many weeks. During the course of General Alderson's advance on Leeuw kop, the Canadians found themselves in a tight corner Sunday, near Donkerspoort. The Canuadian mounted infantry sent to reconnoitre the Boer position approached within three hundred yards of a farm, flying a hospital flag, under cover of which the Boers opened such a hot fire on the Canadians that they were unable to attempt to retire until another force of the Canadians covered their retreat by threatening the rear of the Boer position.

Our 3 New Battleships.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The naval board of construction to-day finally approved the plans for the three battleships authorized by the last Congress, and gave instructions to have the specifications prepared once, preliminary to calling for bids from the ship-builders. The board has settled upon a design very similar to that originally proposed. The ships will be enlarged Iowas in type, with the rectangular superstructure and the two turrets, bow and stern on the main deck. The turret guns will be 12-inch calibre, like the Iowa's guns; there will be a turret at each corner of the superstructure carrying two 8-inch guns and twelve 6-inch rapid-firers, will be dispersed along the sides of the central citadel.

A Display of Nerve.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Mecklenburg county narrowly escaped having a lynching Tuesday. A negro named Steven Baptist was arrested by Constable Talley, charged with the murder on Sunday, odf Mr. Peter Jones, and Talley was ordered by the county judges to take him to Petersburg for safe keeping. While the constable was on his way to the depot a mob demanded the prisoner, but Talley held the crowd at bay at the point of a pistol declaring that he would defend Baptist to the last extermity and keep his oath of office at any cost. His determination awed the mob, and he reached Petersburg with his prisoner late this evening.

Prays an Appeal.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—Ex-Governor W. O. Bradley, representing the Republican minor State officials Tuesday prayed an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the judgment of Custer rendered by Circuit Judge Cantrill, last week. The appeal was prayed as to all cases except that of Breckinridge against Pratt. Mr. Pratt, the Republican contestant for Attorney General, did not ask an appeal.

Brought To Terms.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It can be stated on authority that the negotiations respecting the missionary claims are progressing in the most satisfactory manner in the view of the government. The department has received from Mr. Griscolm, the United States charge d' affairs, a cablegram announcing that the Porte has undertaken to meet all of the engagements made with the United States minister respecting the payment of the claims set up on account of the destruction of the American mission property in Turkey.

Bryan Still for Free Silver.

Chicago, Special.—A special from Wichita, Kan., to The Times-Herald says: "Neither Editor Morris nor any one else can succeed in getting me to abandon free silver. I favor it as much as I did in 1896. While free silver will not be the leading issue in this campaign, it will be one of the issues." Wm. J. Bryan made this flat-footed statement during an interview here. Asked what would be the leading issues Mr. Bryan said: "Trusts and imperialism will be paramount."

By Telegraph.

The scandal in connection with the discoveries that army officers in Cuba were drawing double salaries besides "allowances" of the most extravagant liberality has greatly embarrassed the administration and was the subject of a lively debate in the Senate.

The Senate has appointed a new conference on the Hawaiian government bill.

Senator Allison scowls upon any attempt to talk to him about the Vice Presidency.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

General Joseph Wheeler will run for Congress from the Eighth Alabama district.

Hon. Chas. M. Busbee, past grand sire, of North Carolina, delivered the anniversary address to the Odd Fellows of Atlanta Thursday night.

What is supposed to be a very strange suicide occurred near Lincolnton, N. C., Sunday. Tobe Kiser a mill operative, got on the track facing a swiftly moving train. The engineer blew the whistle, supposing the man would step off the track. Kiser continued on the track and was struck and killed. He remarked to a friend a few minutes before: "I will be dead in twenty minutes."

The indictment against W. S. Taylor, Republican Governor of Kentucky, will be held up until after the argument before the Supreme Court of the case involving the governorship.

The Roanoke, Va., Board of Trade has gone to work in dead earnest to attempt to have a big carnival in the Magic City during the week of June 18. Committees have been appointed and they are actively at work raising the necessary subscription.

P. A. Cummey, an old Confederate soldier, of Macon, Ga., who planned to kill Admiral Dewey, will be sent to the State Insane Asylum.

The Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant a writ of certiorari in the case of Oberlin M. Carter, convicted by court martial for irregularities while in charge of engineer works in Georgia.

The canning industry on the Maryland Peninsula is constantly growing. Wallace Roberts, of Baltimore, who is prominently identified with the business reports that the output this year is likely to exceed 50,000,000 cans. This means that the Peninsula puts up more than one-twentieth of all the canned goods put up in the United States. The value of the Maryland canned goods is only a little short of $5,000,000 a year. Over 20,000 persons are employed in the industry.

The North.

Over half the job printing offices at Detroit, Mich., are tied up by a pressmen's strike.

Because workmen from other towns were employed, 150 men and women struck at the Russell County Company's shoe factory, at Woburn, Mass.

The President has nominated Commander James Haxton, United States navy, to be captain.

Forest fires raging in Manitoba have entrapped, it is estimated, about 500 settlers and lumbermen, whose lives are in danger.

Floods are abating in the South, but destruction of property continues.

Trying to avoid arrest young Fred Hedwick, of Union City, Ind., was shot dead by Marshal Wait.

Archbishop Keane announced that he had received $50,000 from Michael Cudahy as a gift to the Catholic University at Washington.

St. John the Evanelist's Protestant Episcopal Church, of St. Paul, Minn., has extended a call to Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, of Williamstown, Mass.

The City Council of Des Moines, Iowa has adopted a resolution of consent for the reopening of the saloons in that city, and they will all be doing business aagin immediately.

The striking spinners at the Jamestown (N. H.) Worsted Mills have been joined by 75 men from the combing department, and the mills have shut down, throwing 1,000 hands out of employment.

A report filed with the State Auditor by expert accountants charges J. S. Anderson, former secretary of the Union Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., with a shortage of $25,116.31.

Congressman Noonan, of Chicago, Ill. has announced that he will introduce a resolution in the House calling for an investigation into the cause of the closing down of the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Twenty Croton Dam strikers were held in $2,000 each at White Plains, N. Y., Sunday.

The International Navigation Company, at Duluth, Minn., will build four light-draught steamers for Atlantic service.

The Biennial Conclave of the Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity, at Columbus, O., selected Pittsburg, Pa., for the meeting in 1902.

The walls of the old Town House at Milford, Mass., fell Monday killing George L. Browning and seriously injuring Dennis Burns.

Foreign.

Several hundred more bolomen were killed in fights at Luzon, with practically no loss to the Americans.

Cubans have informed General Wood that the whole country opposes the proposed divorce laws.

Orangemen in Belfast are angry because Queen Victoria confines her Irish visit to Dublin.

Playwright David Belasco says he has no fear of the suppression of his "Zaza" in London.

General Wood has offered the secretaryship of agriculture, industry and commerce in Cuba to Senor Perfecto Lacoste.

Funds must be raised before the hospital ship Maine, due at Southampton can return to South Africa.

British troops have accomplished the relief of Wepener, in the Orange Free State, and the beseiging Boers have escaped.

Miscellaneous.

Lieutenant Herbert Whipple, Seventh Cavalry while dining at New York, found a pearl in an oyster patty which, before cooking, had been worth $20,000.

During the past week 378 Filipinos were killed, 256 captured and a great number wounded by General Otis' army.

Gen. Plo del Pilar and a band of 300 Filipinos were repulsed in an attack on San Miguel.

Members of General Wood's Cabinet are considering whether to resign and agitate for the independence of Cuba.

Low water in the Chicago (Ill.) River has tied up 40 vessels, loaded with 2,000,000 bushels of grain.

The late Samuel Howard, of Milwaukee, Wis. left his fortune of $200,000 for the maintenance of orphans.

SWEPT BY FIRE.

News of the Great Canadian Disaster.

3,800 BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED.

A Belt of Flames Fully Four Miles in Length and Half a Mile Wide Affords a Terrible Spectacle.

Toronto, Special.-Dispatches from Ottawa summarize the situation at Ottawa and Hull as follows: Ottawa, buildings destroyed, 2,000; Hull, buildings destroyed, 1,800; total loss, both cities, $20,000,000; lives lost as far as known, four.

A special to the Montreal Star from Ottawa says: "The greatest fire in history of Canada was that which visited Hull and the western district of Ottawa Thursday. The loss is roughly estimated at from $16,000,000 to $17,000,000. Over 3,000 families have been rendered homeless. The major part of Hull, with its immense industrial establishments and the home of their operatives, was swept clean, as well as Victoria and Dalhousie wards, in Ottawa. The loss on lumber alone can not be less than $3,000,000. The fire broke out in the center of Hull, early in the forenoon. That is a common occurrence there, and attracted little attention. Before noon it had devastated a great part of Hull, and spread towards the river, fanned by a strong wind; ultimately destroying five mills.

"Nothing more grand could be imagined as a spectacle. Considered as to its consequences no greater calamity has visited Canada in years. There was a belt of flame fully four miles in length and at least half a mile wide. Dark clouds of smoke streamed southwestward from the burning district all day, while beneath it was a long line of flame, fierce and irrepressible. All night long the city was lit up by the glare. The Dominion government is among the heavy losers, the Chaudiere bridge having toppled into the river from the warping effects of the heat.

Fireman John Watkins, of No. 1 station, was smothered in a house in Queen street, west; Mrs. Bessie Cook, an invalid, was suffocated in her bed before help arrived; a man unknown was found dead on the Canadian Pacific railroad track in Rochesterville; John Navan a builder, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, badly burned and hurt; an unknown man was found in Broad street, charred beyond recognition; John Matthews is reported dead; James Merryfield was seriously injured by a falling building; Daoust, a watchman, is reported dead; John Temple, a fireman of Hull, is missing, and Engineer Peter Hamilton, of Hull, is also missing.

The Export Lumber Company had all its big stock destroyed and it is estimated that their loss will foot up nearly $1,000,000, covered by insurance. It is estimated that 250,000,000 feet of lumber has been burned in Hull and Ottawa. Half a dozen churches and schools have been burned; the Eddy Company's paper and pulp mills and match factory, and E. B. Eddy's residence have been destroyed. Bronzons and Weston's mill, the Hull Lumber Company's Mill, one of Booth's mills, and the McKay Company's premises, one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric Company, the Hull water works and the Hull court house and jail, the postoffice, the convent, almost every business place, and about 1,000 dwellings and shops have been destroyed. Indeed, practically nothing of Hull is left but a church and a few houses beyond it. The steel suspension bridge which connected the city of Ottawa with Hull was also destroyed. On the Ottawa side many fine residences were destroyed.

Men Thrown Out of Work.

Columbus, Ohio, Special.—The local plant of the National Steel Company has been closed under orders from the general offices, the reason assigned being "to make extensive repairs." Between 300 and 400 men are thrown out of work. Two weeks is given as the duration of the shut down. The local officials deny that the shut down is due to the condition of markets.

Another War Cloud.

Constantinople, By Cable.—The American note, handed to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, on Tuesday, is couched in peremptory terms, demanding immediate payment of the indemnity several times promised to Minister Straus by the Sultan. The note does not fix a time limit for an answer, but its tenor is not far from the character of an ultimatum. It has produced a great impression upon the Porte, which, however, shows no disposition to modify the attitude hitherto maintained namely, repudiating the responsibility and seeking to diminish the importance of the matter.

Chadwick Must Explain.

Washington, D. C., Special.—It is reported in naval circles that Captain French Chadwick, who commanded the flagship New York, and who was Rear-Admiral Sampson's chief of staff in the war with Spain, has been asked to explain whether he was correctly quoted in an interview in the Brooklyn Eagle of April 22, in which he is made to say, in effect, that Rear Admiral Schley had disgraced the navy and other severe things about the commander of the flying squadron.

Driven From Israelspoort.

London, by Cable.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 26th: "General Hamilton yesterday drove the enemy off a strong position at Israelspoort by a well conceived turning movement which was admirably carried out by General Ridley, commander of the second infantry brigade and General Smith-Darrien, commanding the eighteenth brigade. These troops are today advancing toward Thaba N'Chu."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Royal Arcanum in Salisbury—K. of P's. in Durham.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum for the State of North Carolina which was in session in Salisbury last week past, adjourned Thursday night. The Council was presided over by I. L. Greenwald, of Wilmington, with J. Howell Way, of Waynesville, as secretary. There were about sixty delegates present. Addresses were made by the Supreme Regent for the United States, J. H. Apgar of New Jersey, and the Grand Chancellor G. L. Applegate of New Jersey.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Regent, I L., Greenwald of Wilmington, Grand Vice-Regent, W. F. Rountree New Bern, Grand Orator, D. M. Miller Salisbury, Grand Past Regent, A. M. Scales of Greensboro, Grand Secretary, J. Howell Way of Waynesville, Grand Treasurer, A. M. Powell of Raleigh, Grand Chaplain, P. M. Briggs of Durham, Grand Guide, W. P. Wooten of Wilson, Grand Warden W. M. Jones of Asheville, Grand Secretary, J. A. Brady of Statesville, Grand Medical Examiner, W. H. H. Cobb, Goldsboro; Grand Trustees, N. Jacobie of Wilmington, P. C. Carlton of Statesville, T. W. Branch of Asheville; Finance Committee, J. L. Hartsell of Concord, H. D. Stanley of Kinston, H. T. Rogers of Asheville.

Representative to the Supreme Council for the United States, which meets at Chicago, E. L. Harris, of Raleigh, and H. B. Adams, of Munroe, alternate.

The closing exercises of the Grand Council took place in the opera house where an appropriate address of welcome was made the council by E. C. Gregory, Esq., which was happily responded to by Hon. John E. Woodard, of Wilson.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, which had been in session in Durham since Tuesday night, adjourned Thursday. The next meeting will be held in Greensboro, beginning on the fourth Tuesday in April of next year. A short session of the lodge was held Thursday, during which the following newly elected grand officers were installed: Grand Chancellor—G. W. Monteastle, Lexington; Grand Vice Chancellor—L. P. McCloud, Asheville; Grand Prelate—Rev. E. D. Brown, Kinston; Grand Keeper of Records and Seals—W. T. Hollowell, Goldsboro; Grand Master Exchequer—John Ward, Raleigh; Grand Master at Arms—J. L. Scott, Jr., Graham; Grand Inner Guard—John L. Arrington, Rocky Mount; Grand Outer Guard—B. Noe, Jr., Pittsboro. The meeting was a most harmonious and pleasant one.

Thieves Get $1,000.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Robbers broke into the postoffice at Mooresville Wednesday night, blew open the safe and stole one thousand dollars in money and stamps. A hole the size of a lead pencil was drilled in the safe before the powder was applied. The explosion broke several glasses in the windows and the safe was turned over. Parties near the postoffice heard the expdlosinhtidshrdlu mbfwy vbgk qfdw explosion, but paid no attention to it.

Dies From Poison.

Charlotte, Special.—Ulysses B. Williams, who came here from Wake county, slowly died Thursday morning from the effects of a drug taken without the knowledge of his family. His wife sat up with Williams until 10 o'clock and then went to sleep. She woke at 2 in the morning and found her husband struggling for breath. It is supposed that Williams took the drug in order to end his life.

Death of an Inventor.

San Francisco, Special.—A. S. Halldie, builder and inventor of the first cable car system in the United States, died at his home from heart disease. He was president of the California Wire Works and a regent of the University of California. He was a native of Scotland, aged 73 years.

Tar Heel Notes.

Thomas Tyndall, aged 17 years, of Lenoir county, was killed by lightning, Thursday morning. A horse he was riding was also killed.

Thus far in 1900 twenty-two cotton and knitting mills have been chartered in North Carolina, with an aggregate subscribed capital of $2,565,000.

Judge Moore has decided in favor of the corporation commission and against the railroads in the case involving a reduction of the freight rate on fertilizers—that is making ten tons the minimum car load. The railroads will, of course, appeal. This decision applies to all the roads save the Carolina Central, which has its case in the federal court.

From what we can learn now about planting time the cotton acreage will be considerably increased this year in this section. Some farmers will almost entirely abandon tobacco culture, while others will reduce the acreage in that crop, putting the difference in cotton. If they are going to make a big cotton crop and want anything for it, they should be especially interested in helping to establish cotton mills.—Greenville Reflector.

John Lucky, colored, came here from Salisbury to-day to have the mad stone applied to a wound on his leg, made by the bite of a dog, supposed to be mad. Lucky came to Charlotte to have the mad stone applied, but when he got here he found that the stone, unlike the gospel, is not free to all, an application costing $5. He phoned to Salisbury for the money, and as soon as it comes will have the stone applied.—Charlotte News

COPPER MINE OPENED.

It Was Worked Before the War and is Very Rich.

Sparta, Special. — Somewhere between 1850 and 1860 this country, though sparsely settled, invited into its borders some capitalists to develop its timber and mining resources. Before this we had no enterprise in our country to enliven the people and encourage them in lines of industry. At that period a copper mine was discovered near Elk Creek postoffice and afterwards known as Peach Bottom Copper Mines. They were almost out of reach of any railroads—being about fifty miles from the Norfolk and Western on the north and about one hundred miles from what is now the Southern on the south, but they worked constantly for many years, when they concluded that the inconvenience to shipping points rendered it impossible to work the mines with any profit, and it was closed eighteen years ago. For several years since the mine and the property around has been illitigation in the case of Maxwell vs. Long. This case was carried from the Superior court to the Federal court, and from there to the Court of Appeals, where it was decided in favor of Maxwell.

Large sums have been offered for the property but no sale was consummated till last fall, when under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Sshley, from New York, the property was purchased at a large sum and is now known as the Carolina Mining Company. The old shafts have been cleaned out and work will probably begin next month. The directors will meet at Grand Rapids, Mich., at an early date to discuss the working of the mine and the reduction and concentration methods. Over one hundred hands will be given employment. The mine is 150 feet deep showing a nine foot vein of ore and can produce from 100 to 200 tons per day as soon as hoisting machinery is placed. The ore and water are now being hoisted by horse-power, but later on a pump will be used for water and ore will be raised by steam and cages. Compressed air drills will also pure chalcopyrite. When concentrated, it will run approximately, 34 per cent. copper, 31 per cent. sulphur and 35 per cent. iron—the admixture being a very small amount of lead. The injurious ingredients, such as arsenic, antimony, and zinc are only found in traces, which enhances the value of the ore. When concentration has begun it will be reduced from 15 tons to one. Gold and silver are also found in small quantities from two to four dollars per ton.

It is said that the ore contains a viously tried, and also leacling only producing a sulphate of copper. It is large percentage of nickel. Options have been taken about four miles on this vein and it looks as if the country would soon be in fine shape. The company is also interested in timber They own about 740 acres of land 200 of which is fine timber land. They have recently prospected on graphite mines near here and own several other mines, but the work and development of these will be discussed at the meeting of the directors.

It will be interesting to note that the copper in the cannon used by General Page during the civil war came from this mine.

The State geologist will be furnished with a report and man of the mine later on. Mr. George Schley, under whose supervision the mine is being worked, and who is vice-president of the company, is a native born southerner—was raised in Georgia, and is in full sympathy with the South. He has had much experience in mining—having been in the business over twenty years. Completing his course in Germany he came back to America—at twenty-one years of age and has worked in various of the United States and Mexico. The people among whom he has come think the company could not have entrusted its work to a better man, and they also admire him because e is a cousin to Admiral Schley. We have a fine country here and only need capital to develop it.

News Items.

Judge Simonton has made permanent the appointment of Mr. P. S. Hill of New York, as receiver of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company of Durham.

The son of Lord Chancellor Ashbourne, of Ireland, favors a return to kilts—the Green Isle's original uniform—for the new Irish Guards.

Additional concessions have been given the United States at the Paris Exposition.

The Sublime Porte is reported from Constantinople to have made certain promises with relation to the claims of this government, but they have not been received at the State Department.

Attendance at the Paris Exposition continues large.

The Senate committee on appropriations has completed consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. The total appropriation is $7,733,628. The additions include an item of $135,000 for the building sites on Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor.

Advices from London say that the Sublime Porte considers its offer to rebuild American missions will close the question. The Sultan believes that Russia would oppose any attempt on the part of Americans to enforce a payment. Ex-United States Minister Terrell, in an interview, defended the Sultan and declared him a much maligned and an honest man.

Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, proposes the collection and preservation, at Government expense, of the public records of the States and Territories.

Admiral Henderson, of the British navy, visited and inspected the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Friday.

Dr. E. J. Gwynn, of Penfield, N. Y., has been elected to the presidency of Scio College, at Stenbenville, O.

Only two leading Presbyterian minfavor a revision of the Westminster Confession.

The Liberal Congress of Religion, in sixth annual session at Boston, Mass., has dropped the word "Liberal" from its name.

A German Sugar Trust is ready for launching.

WILL CONSOLIDATE.

Plans for the Combining of All the Seaboard's Lines.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN TEXAS.

The City of Waco Swept by a Furious Tornado, Leaving Death and Destruction in Its Wake.

Petersburg, Va., Special.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line railroad was held here Saturday for the purpose of electing the officers and directors for the ensuing year. The Seaboard Air Line Railway represents the consolidation of about twenty railroad companies, some 2,500 miles of track from Washington to the gulf, and is now an accomplished fact.

The officers elected were:

Mr. John Sherwood Secretary, and John H. Sharp Treasurer, with the following board of directors: Messrs. S. Davies Warfield (President of the Continental Trust Company, Baltimore,) Robert C. Davidson (President of Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company), John Skelton Williams, Jas. H. Dooley, Richmond, Va.; Wm. A. Marburg, Baltimore, Wm. F. Cochran New York, J. William Middledorf Baltimore, and C. Sidney Shepherd, New Haven, N. Y. These gentlemen also compose the managing committee of the Greater Seaboard Air Line organization nuder the agreement of January 5th, 1900, and worked out the details of the consolidation, they are also the voting trustees of the stock for a period of ten years. There will be a meeting of the new board during the coming week at which other officers of the company will be elected. Judge E. J. D. Cross, of the firm of Cowan, Cross & Bond, Baltimore, the attorneys for the managing committee and of counsel for the new road, was present at the meeting of the stockholders. The mortgage to secure the issue of the $62,500,000 bonds of the road was filed April 17, the Continent Trust Company, Baltimore, being trustee under the same. The bonds are now being engraved as are also the certificates for the $25,000,000 preferred and the $37,500,000 common stock of the new corporation represented by voting trust certificates.

In the Flood's Grasp.

Galveston, Tex., Special. — Many streets here are flooded from curb to curb owing to the tremendous rains Friday night. A hail storm later shattered many windows and wrecked greenhouses. The whole State is water-soaked. Three boys were caught in Thursday night's storm, while rowing in Galveston bay and are believed to have been drowned. Another storm to last two days is at noon predicted by the government weather bureau. The water at Sealey is now up to the highest point reported in the great flood of last july.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—The floods show no signs of receding. On the contrary, most of the Texas rivers are rising. At Fort Worth telegram at 10 a. m. said the Trinity river had overflowed, ding much damage. The people are alarmed for the safety of the water works, which are seriously threatened. A nine-foot rise is sweeping down from the head waters of the Trinity. This will cause a big overflow in the vicinity of Dallas and Fort Worth. A bulletin from Waco at 10:30 o'clock said the list of dead there would reach ten to fifteen persons. The property damage in Waco will exceed $150,000. The telegraph lines of both companies are gone south of Waco, isolating more than one-half of the State. Railroad movements are suspended south of Dallas on almost every line in the State. The loss by flood and hurricane since Friday morning is estimated to reach three to five million dollars, including damage to railroads in immense in Hill, McLennan, Williamson, Bell, Colorado, Bastrop and adjoining counties. The telegraph companies have large forces of linemen out trying to make repairs. The few reports received for the southern and central Texas state that great destruction has occurred.

Prisoners Dying Rapidly.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Pretoria dated Monday, says that forty-seven British prisoner have died in six weeks. Two hundred of them are sick with fever and dysentery at Waterval. The dispatches add that Erasmus De Klerk has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor for guiding the British at Petrusburg and Bloemfontein.

Naval Orders.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Orders were sent Saturday by cable to the Machias at San Juan, Porto Rico, to proceed to Chiriqui Bay and Port Limon. She is to take the place in caring for American interest in that section of the cruiser Detroit, which sailed Thursday for Key West. The Philadelphia on the west coast of Central America, has dropped down to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, close to the Columbian boundary so that on the whole there is now ample maval protection for the American intesests in Columbia, so far as concerned the revolutionary movement in the north of that country.

Departmental Deficiency.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The estimate for the general deficiencies in the public services, which will be included in the general deficiency appropriation bill, were transmitted to the House Saturday. They are included under the following heads: State Department, $87,006; Treasury Department, $543,258; District of Columbia, $77,332; War Department, $38,000; Navy Department, $6,306; Interior Department, $9,464; Department of Justice, $151,168; Postoffice Department, $2,560,762.

Capt. Carter in Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan., Special.—Oberlin M. Carter, late captain in the United States army, arrived at the Federal prison here Friday night under guard of Lieutenant Thomas Harker, Fifteenth Infantry, a corporal and three soldiers. By special orders issued from the Department of Justice newspaper men were not permitted to interview the prisoner, who was immediately dressed in the prison garb and assigned to a cell. His prisoner number is 2,094, and he is the occupant of cell No. 425.

THE RECORD BROKEN.

The House Passes 91 Private Pension Bills at One Session.

SENATE.

One Hundred and Forth Day—After a brief debate the Senate agreed to the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill, the provisions relating to the right of franchise and imprisonment for debt having been amended to conform to the ideas of the Senate. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed, carrying a little over $3,000,000. It aroused no discussion of consequence, although the committee amendment's reduction of the amounts appropriated for farmers' bulletins and or the distribution of seeds were disagreed to. The resolution declaring Nathan B. Scott to be entitled to his seat as a Senator from West Virginia was discussed by Mr. McComas, of Maryland, but its consideration was not concluded. The Alaskan civil government bill was under consideration for an hour, but no progress was made. At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Cullom presented the conference report on the Hawaiian bill. He explained that the principal changes were the elimination of the provisions requiring the payment of taxes before registration to vote, and imprisonment for debt for nonpayment of taxes.

One Hundred and Fifth Day.—Almost the entire day was devoted to the consideration of the right of Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to retain his seat in the Senate. Mr. Pettus, Alabama, who alone of the members of the committee on privileges and elections is opposed to the claim of Mr. Scott to a seat, made an elaborate argument to sustain his views. Mr. Morgan, Alabama, spoke in favor of his colleague's contention. Mr. McComas, Maryland, Mr. Turley, Tennessee, Mr. Chandler, New Hampshire, Mr. Teller, Colorado, and Mr. Allen, Nebraska, addressed the Senate in support of the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat. The case went over without action.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Perkins, California, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate the imports by months and the rates of duty under the reciprocal agreement that went into effect in 1898, was adopted.

One Hundred and Sixth Day.—The Senate voted upon the resolution declaring Nathan B. Scott to be entitled to his seat in the Senate from West Virginia. The number of votes in the negative was only 3. Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would call up the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, on Wednesday of next week, but intimated that he would not press consideration until the Senators could have time to read the testimony in the case. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, by unanimous consent, called up a bill to amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States.

One hundredth and seventh day.—The following bills were passed: For the establishment, control, operation and maintenance of the northern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs in South Dakota, and appropriating $150,000 for the purpose.

Requiring that the dam across Rainy Lake river, Minnesota, be commenced within three years and completed within five years from May, 4, 1898.

Appropriating $2,400 to be paid certain persons for improvements relinquished to the United States for the use of Nez Perce Indians.

To authorize Commander J. M. Miller, United State Navy; Surgeon O. D Norton, United States Navy; and Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Savoan commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Corea, to accept presents tendered them by the Emperor of Germany.

HOUSE.

One Hundred and Forth Day—Without preliminary business the House resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The item appropriating $725,000 for pneumatic tube service, an increase of $500,000 over the appropriation for the current year was the subject of two hours debate under the arrangement previously made.

Mr. Little, of Arkansas, opposed the pneumatic tube service, which he held was unnecessary and the charges for service in New York, he said, were outrageously exorbitant. The government was paying $37,000 a mile rental for 6-inch iron pipe beside the cost of operating the machines.

After mature deliberation the House refused to pass the bill.

One Hundred and Fifth Day.—After four days of discussion the House completed the consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill and passed it. The attempt to strike out the $196,000 for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans and from Kansas City to Newton, Kansas, met the fate it has ever since the appropriation was placed in the bill in 1893. No one demanded a separate vote upon the amendment striking out the pneumatic tube provision, and the House by a large majority, stood by the amendment to give extra compensation to letter carriers for work in excess of forty-eight hours a week, although the carriers were said by Mr. Cummings, New York, to be opposed to it. The bill to increase the salary of the Director of the Census to $7,500 and the salaries of supervisors of census by two per cent. of the amount received by their enumerators was passed. The final conference report on the Hawaiian government bill was presented, but not acted upon, owing to the absence of a quorum.

One Hundred and Sixth Day.—The House broke all records by passing 91 private pension bills. Among them was one granting $40 a month to the widow of the late Col. Jhon M. Stotzenberg, off the First Nebraska, who was killed in the Philippines. The conference report on the Hawaiian government bill was adopted, 118 to 114, and the bill now goes to the President. Saturday, May 19, was set aside for receiving the statute of U. S. Grant, presented to the government.

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THE CAUCASIAN

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

All the railroads of the country, have made a one-fare-round-trip rate for the National Convention of the People's Party at Sioux Falls, May 9th. Those desiring to go will please take notice and be governed accordingly. It is hoped every delegate will go.

THE WICKEDNESS OF IT.

THE CAUCASIAN is of the opinion that the pending suffrage amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina is wicked; and only wicked continually. It seems to us to be wicked in the principle of it; wicked in the motive of it; wicked in the method of it; wicked in the inception of it; wicked in the purpose of it; wicked and only wicked continually. We do not see how any Christian man, how any good man, how any fair man, how any intelligent man, how any moral man, how any patriotic man, how any decent man, how any man, can force himself to vote for this glaring piece of legislative meanness. But the People's Party has declared that it will not make the amendment a party question in the campaign now on; and we are perfectly willing to leave every voter to vote for or against it, as his own judgment and sense of right may dictate. But the wickedness of the amendment—wicked as it is—is venial, trivial, slight, and as nothing at all, in comparison with the wickedness of the Democratic party in proposing the amendment.

During the canvass of 1898, the speakers of the Democratic party in this State made the most solemn pledges that men could make to the illiterate voters of North Carolina, that, if they would vote for their candidates and restore the Democratic party again to power, they would protect the ballot in their hands, and would see to it that no measure of disfranchisement should be passed through the legislature. The illiterate voters—hundreds and thousands of them, certainly—took those Democrats to be truthful and honorable men, and voted for them in sufficient numbers to return them to power. The pending proposition to tear the ballot out of these ignorant hands is the Democratic party's return for the confidence and trust reposed in them by the illiterate electorate of North Carolina. Was anything ever enacted in the shadows of history meaner, more flagrantly and wantonly wicked than the action of the Democratic party in breaking its pledges to the common people of both colors and of all parties in this old commonwealth?

Let us suppose:

A blind beggar has gotten together a few dollars in money. A rich, strong, healthy man finds out that the beggar has those dollars, and wants to get possession of them. Some one tells the beggar that this rich man will take his little sum of money away from him, if he gets a chance. The beggar goes into his house and bars the door. By and by, the rich man comes to the beggar's cabin and asks to be admitted to its hospitality. The beggar refuses to let him in. The rich man begs and pleads for admittance. The beggar tells him that he has been told that he (the rich man) will take his little sum of money from him if he gets a chance. The rich man protests that he will nor take the poor man's money; that he does not want his money; that those who told the beggar that he would rob him if he got a chance were grossly lying when they said he had any such design. Finally, after much begging and tears, the beggar opens his door, and the rich man walks in. And, as soon as an opportunity occurs, he lays hold of the beggar, takes his purse, and, as he goes away, he tells the beggar that beggars are not fit to have money anyway—that only decent and able and intelligent persons are fit to have money.

If any one should do a thing like this to a blind beggar in North Carolina, he would be lynched for his behavior. But the robbery of one poor person of a few dollars, in violation of a solemn promise not to do so, would be nothing to the wickedness sought to be done to ignorant voters in North Carolina to-day by a party that promised most solemnly that it would not do this wickedness ifit got into power. We say again, that the wickedness of the amendment—wicked as it is—is as nothing in comparison with the wickedness of the party that pleaded for the confidence of the ignorant voters of this State and pledged itself not to harm them, if they would help them back to power, only to break its pledges and rob them of their citizenship. This wickedness has no parallel in the whole history of political meanness—there is nothing else like it to be found anywhere, in any time.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Dan. Gilliam, of Tarboro, spoke recently at Goldsboro, and in the course of his remarks he is reported by the News and Observer as saying: "Congressman White, the star of the Republican party, has invited the race issue, we have accepted it."

Will Mr. Gilliam, who was Ch'mn of the Democratic Committee of Edgecombe at the last election, hasten to tell the people how it happened that Edgecombe cast only 250 majority against White, yet the entire Democratic ticket received 2,500 majority in that county?

Was White in a deal with Gilliam or any of the Democratic leaders of that county, that the majority against him should have been so small? How did White manage to carry Halifax by 2,000 majority while the Democratic ticket of that county was carried by 2000 majority. Was there any deal with White in these counties? The "nigger" calamity howlers need to explain how it was that with the fight against the negro they allowed White to be re elected. A full account of this transaction would be very interesting reading now. Will they explain?.

Gilliam is further quoted as saying that Edgecombe will double the majority given the Democratic party last election if Wayne will do likewise. Let's examine this statement somewhat critically. There are about 5000 voters in Edgecombe county. At the last election this county, where the negroes are in a majority, went Democratic by 2,500 majority. If it doubles that majority in the coming election then the whole 5000 votes would have to be counted and every white man who desires to vote against the Simmons machine will be disfranchised by the infamous election law.

This is a very frank admission of the purpose to steal every vote for the machine, regardless of how it is cast.

The Democrats, in seven of the nine counties in the second district elected their State, county and legislative tickets, yet the negro White was re-elected to Congress. If as Gilliam alleges, White is the "Star of the Republican party" and a negro at that, why was he not defeated, since their cry was solely against the negro?

It would seem to indicate that there was "something rotten in the State of Denmark'," in this case.

The people would like to know the facts.

MR. AYCOCK AS A PLAGIARIST.

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Aycock in accepting the nomination for Governor:

"Has the white man such superior knowledge? Will any man deny it? Will Senator Pritchard deny it? Hear what he said in his recent speech in the Senate. "From the earliest dawn of civilization to this good hour the great white race has given to the world its history, its philosophy, its government and its christianity, and it will continue to do so."

In his speech at Asheville, as reported in the News and Observer of 24th ult., by its representative, Fred L. Merrett, one of the "apt things said at Asheville and applauded to the echo" and not credited to Senator Pritchard, as it should have been, but appropriated as original, by Mr. Aycock, is the following:

"From the earliest dawn of civilization to this good hour the great white race has given to the world its history, its phylosophy, its government and its christianity, and it will continue to do so."

This seems to be a very clear case of plagiarism on the part of Mr. Aycock.

It would be interesting to know how much the Democrats in the State would give Isaac Smith if he would secure the nomination again f the Legislature. The Democrats must have some negro to howl about.

Congressman Sutherland Gave No Interview.

WASHINGTON, N. C., April 27.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

I am authorized by Congressman Sutherland to state that there is absolutely no shadow of foundation for the newspaper report, sent out from here, to the effect that he was "disgusted" or "dumbfounded" at the action of the People's Party State Convention, which he attended, in not endorsing the Democratic electors-at-large, for he expressed himself as highly pleased with the action of theConvention in instructing the delegates to vote for the nomination of Colonel Bryan at Sioux Falls. Mr. Sutherland stated most positively that he did not give any interview on this matter to any newspaper reporter, either here or elsewhere. I am,

Yours very truly,
JAMES B. LLOYD.

WHO LIED IN 1898.

Mr. Aycock, in his speech at Shelby, as reported in the News and Observer, is quoted as saying:

"I come here to pledge the mighty Democratic party to the education of every illiterate white child in North Carolina. They say we want to disfranchise the white children of the State. It's a lie—a demagogue lie. We want to put into his hand the greatest power that man can have—the glorious power which comes from equal opportunity."

Mr. Aycock "pledges" the Democratic party to the "education of every illiterate white child," but suppose many of these illiterate white children have to work, as many do now—in factories, to support aged and infirm parents and will therefore not have an opportunity to get an education. Will Mr. Aycock deny that they cannot vote after 1908 if they do not then have the educational qualification? While he 'pledges" that the white children will be educated so as to have the right to vote, does Mr. Aycock intend thereby to say that he favors compulsory education? That is the only way by which every white child could get an education prior to 1908.

But there will be thousands of white children who will not be able to read and write after 1908, just as there are now, and these same children will not have political rights, while many thousand negroes will be able to vote. There is no white supremacy in this. Furthermore, if as the amendment provides, that white children will be disfranchised after 1908, if they cannot read and write, is a "demagogical lie" then who told the "demogogical lie" in 1898, when the Democratic Handbook, Chairman Simmons, and Democratic speakers generally, pledged the people that nobody would be disfranchised, if they obtained control of the legislature? Will Mr. Aycock tell us who told the "demagogical lie." Let him answer. The people would like to know. Will Mr. Aycock "pledge" the people how the court will decide the 5th section?

MR. SIMMONS should pull down his WHITE FLAG and substitute a WHITE FEATHER, for his banner, since he declines to discuss the issues before the people. He knows that, with his broken pledges, he dare not meet them face to face. He would have to admit that he lied to them in that circular letter, and also in the Handbook, issued by the Democratic Committee, pledging that no one would be disfranchised, because, to quote their exact language, "the constitution forbids it." He knows that he could not defend the infamous election law, by which they hope to steal the election, nor could he defend the extravagance of the legislature and the attempt to disfranchise white men. But the people will hear these facts.

THE refusal to have a joint discussion before the people, shows that Mr. Simmons is afraid for his own followers to hear the facts. While he pretends to favor white supremacy, yet he is not in favor of the white people hearing both sides discussed, and this shows plainly the hypocrisy of his claim to be for white supremacy, for he is unwilling for the issues to be discussed honestly and fairly on every stump, so the people could then have a clear comprehension of them before voting.

Mr. Simmons knows that discussion the election law, the disfranchisement of white men and the extravagance of the legislature, will defeat him and his party.

We have several interesting communications which we will publish as soon as space permits.

The proposition to prohibit negroes from holding office is not only constitutional, as set forth in the debates in Congress, but endangers no white man's right to vote, either now or at any time in the future. Furthermore, it will permanently remove the race problem from politics, as no educated negro could hold office, nor could any negro be hired to run for office in close counties or districts. There would certainly be no danger of the so-called "negro domination" with this substitute for the Democratic amendment in operation. The more this solution is discussed, the greater favor it will receive from the people.

SENATOR BUTLER'S REPLY TO SIMMONS.

Gives Simmons' Real Reasons for Refusing a Joint Canvass.

SIMMONS AFRAID OF DEMOCRATS.

A Strong Document—Vigorous and Plain Array of Facts—Every North Carolinian Should Study Them and Act as Patriots, Not as Bigots.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 21st inst, declining my request for a joint canvass between the candidates of the People's Party for Senator and State officers and the candidates of the Democratic party for like positions, and giving your alleged reasons for declining, has been received.

I understand thoroughly that you are afraid of the results of a joint discussion in this campaign, but it is for "reasons" other than those you state. I can understand that you have some good and strong reasons for fearing to let the people hear both sides of the great questions at issue presented on the stump in joint discussion, but you dare not state those real reasons. Your bogus reasons are given to try to call attention from the real ones.

You seem not to be aware of the fact that the people of North Carolina are fairminded to a marked degree, and desire to hear both sides of every important question, presented in joint discussion, so that they may the better get at the truth, and then make up their judgment accordingly before they vote. This is especially true in this campaign. Besides, the only opportunity that the illiterate white voter has to get at the facts and truth about the real questions at issue, is to go to joint discussions and hear both sides present their arguments, face to face, on the stump; and in this campaign, when the illiterate voter's right to vote in the future, and that of his children, is at stake, he has a right to demand that every candidate, and every party, that asks for his vote, shall be willing to meet his opponent on the stump, and he is justified in suspecting the sincerity and honesty of those who are afraid to do so.

You say that since the People's Party Convention declared that the Constitutional Amendment was above party, that there is no issue between us on that question, and that when I challenged you and your party candidates to a joint discussion on the merits and demerits of that important question, including the Election Law and other issues at stake, that I am guilty of trying to raise issues that the Convention of my party did not raise. It is true that the People's Party Convention declared that the proposed Amendment was a great question, above party lines; but, at the same time, that Convention pointed out specifically not only the objectionable features that appear upon its face, but also the great dangers that lurk behind it. It is as to these points with reference to the Amendment, which were raised by the Convention, on which I challenged you and your party to a joint discussion and on which you dare not meet us.

Yes, it is true that the People's Party Convention declared that the Amendment was above party, and why did not the Democratic Convention take the same high ground? There are many voters in all parties who believe that the proposed Amendment is in violation of the Federal Constitution. Can such a Democratic voter (even if he did favor the purposes of the proposed Amendment) vote for it without violating his solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States? Do you intend to lay the party lash on the backs of such voters, and try to force them with abuse and ostracism to violate their consciences and also their oaths? You evidently do not believe that you could convert such voters by argument and reason in a joint discussion.

Permit me to remind you that you underestimate the manhood and independence of the voters of North Carolina if you think they will submit again to ruffianism, red-shirtism, and wholesale debauchery of the ballot-box; and that you also underestimate the intelligence of the voters of the State if you think they will be misled by the flimsy and absurd reasons which you give for fearing a joint discussion; or if you think they will believe blindly your many fair promises made in this campaign, in the face of your solemn pledges made and broken in the last campaign.

You solomnly pledged the people in the last campaign that if they would put your party in power that no scheme would be submitted for disfranchising any voters in the State. You pledged the people that not a single man in the Legislature would favor such a scheme. You solemnly declared that a Democratic State Convention "would spit upon" any man who would offer such a proposition. You denounced every man who made such a charge as a slanderer and a liar. It was not the people's fault that you fooled them then; it was your fault. Do you think you can fool them again?

You are now declaring, daily, that the proposed amendment will not disfranchise a single white man. If you believe this, and can make it plain to the voters, why are you afraid to meet us in joint discussion on the stump? If a joint campaign were arranged, a much larger percentage of the voters of all parties would go to the joint speakings to hear both sides presented. Are you afraid for these voters to hear both sides?

If you and the candidates of your party had confidence in the soundness and justness of the position for which you contend, you would desire a joint discussion, for in this way you could get not only more Populist voters, but also more Democratic voters, out to hear your arguments, and thus you would stand a better chance of gaining votes. You boast that you want the white people to rule, but when you refuse a joint discussion, do you not admit that you are afraid for the white people of the State to hear the issues discussed by opposing candidates, face to face? The fact is, you are afraid of the truth. You are afraid for the masses of your own party to attend joint discussions, and see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears the exposure of your false and untenable position. You know that with such a joint discussion the verdict of the majority of the white people of the State would be against you.

You are attempting to fool the illiterate white man, whose ignorance is no fault of his into jeopardizing his right to vote, and that of his children after him, and thus to be put on a plane below that of the fifty thousand negroes who would be left to vote. You know the danger there is in this Amendment for him, and yet you every day glibly promise that this Amendment will protect forever his right to vote. You are afraid for the illiterate white voter, and also the educated voter, to hear on the stump in reply to this promise of yours the opinions of such great constitutional lawyers as Senator Teller, Senator Stewart, Senator Allen, Senator Edmunds, Senator Pettigrew, and other constitutional lawyers of the Senate and the country. You know that in carefully written opinions, these great constitutional lawyers have declared that this Amendment is unconstitutional, and that Section 5 will fall, leaving Section 4 to stand. You know that if these great lawyers are right, that then this Amendment, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, will result in disfranchising fifty or sixty thousand white voters in North Carolina, who are as brave citizens, and as good patriots, as live in the good old commonwealth. Are you afraid for these voters to hear the opinions of these great constitutional lawyers? Are you not afraid that the people will be more inclined to believe not only in the legal ability of these great lawyers, but also in their sincerity, than to believe in the legal opinions and sincerity of you, and other politicians, who are seeking office, and who have a selfish interest in having this Amendment adopted.

Besides, do you not know that even if this Amendment were constitutional (which clearly it is(not that still every boy in the State who is to-day twelve years old and under, and those yet to be born, who cannot get an education before 1908, will be disfranchised and put on a plane with the illiterate negro and denied the right to vote, and below the plane of fifty thousand negroes, living chiefly in towns and cities, who will walk up to the ballot-box and vote at every election? But you declare that from now on, you and your party intend to make it your business to educate every citizen of the State. But do you not know, if this Amendment is adopted, that its effect will be just to the contrary, and that such will also be your policy! You provide in the Amendment that no man shall be forced to pay his poll-tax unless he is the owner of assessed property. Your purpose, in this, is to try to bribe the voter not to vote, and yet take the money out of the school fund to bribe him with. This will greatly lessen the school fund in North Carolina, unless it is made up by greater taxation upon property.

Besides, do you not know, if this Amendment should be adopted, that at once the cry would go up from all the negro-calamity-howling politicians of the State, that it will not do to increase taxation in order to increase the public school facilities, because of every dollar so raised for public education an equitable share must go to the negro schools, and thus each year educate more negroes and increase the number of negro voters. You will be the first politician in North Carolina to raise this cry, and you will appeal to the prejudice of the tax-payer against increased taxation, and also to race prejudice to accomplish your purpose. Thus the proposed Amendment, if adopted, instead of being a stimulus to public education, will be used to drive the nail in the coffin of the public schools of North Carolina. You know all of this very well, but you are afraid for the voters of North Carolina to know it, and this is one of your real and greatest reasons for running from a joint discussion.

Again, you are afraid for it to be shown in joint discussion, what is the effect and purpose of the provision to require poll-taxes to be paid by the first of March of each year. You know that this provision will be used to disfranchise many thousands of white voters.

You are also afraid for the Democratic voters of North Carolina to hear discussed and explained the Constitutional Amendment to prevent negroes from holding office, which the People's Party Convention offered in lieu of your disfranchising scheme. You know that the Amendment offered by the People's Party is constitutional, and you know further that it will do more to settle the race question in North Carolina than the Amendment proposed by you, and you know further that there is no danger in it to a single white voter in the State; and, besides, you know that the proposition to prevent the negro from holding office by a constitutional amendment is not only the best thing to be done, but that it is the only thing that can be done as long as the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. stands. You are afraid for the Democratic voter to hear these two measures discussed, and contrasted, and this is another one of your great and real reasons for fearing a joint debate.

In my letter to you of April 20th, I asked for a joint discussion also on the present election Law and other issues. In your reply, you say that the Election Law is not an issue, and that the Amendment is the only issue, yet you are afraid for the people to hear even that measure discussed fairly and honestly in joint debate on every stump in the State.

I understand thoroughly that if you could have your way, you would not have any issues discussed, but would run the whole campaign by an appeal to prejudice and passion, and by resort to redshirt ruffianism and brute force wherever you dare to resort to such methods.

I understand thoroughly that you wish to divert attention from the record of the present Legislature, especially the great and extravagant expenditure of public money, and the enactment of more blundering and unconstitutional legislation than any former legislature was ever guilty of in the history of the State.

I understand thoroughly that you are most anxious to draw attention from, and to avoid a discussion of the monstrous provision of the present infamous Election Law which bears your name,—a law the provisions of which I do not believe a single honest man in the State will endorse or tolerate when he understands the uses you intend to make of it. You seem to think that politicians can make issues and set them aside as it suits their convenience, but permit me to remind you that you will learn before this campaign is over, that the present Election Law is one of the great and overshadowing issues in this campaign, in spite of your desire to keep it in the background. You have doubtlessfelt the sting of the denunciation, by many good men in your own party, of this undemocratic and dishonest Election Law, and therefore you had your State Convention to endorse it so as to make your party associates share its odium with you. On the other hand, the People's Party State Convention vigorously denounced this law, and thus the two conventions made it a distinct party issue, the one side declaring for ballot-box-stuffing and fraud, the other for a free ballot and a fair count.

There are numerous provisions in this Election Law, including the unlimited power given to registrars and the denial of the right of appeal from their decisions, however unjust, the denial to opposing political parties of any representation on the election boards of their own selection; the unlimited power given to an election board, all of the same party, to put a thousand or more voters into one precinct, so as to make it impossible for even half of the voters of such a precinct to cast their ballots during the whole day of the election, none of which provisions can be endorsed, sanctioned, or tolerated by any man unless he is in favor of stealing the votes of freemen and thwarting and overturning the will of the people by force, by fraud, and by corruption. There is another provision providing for the appointment of a vast number of election constables or bailiffs giving them the power to arrest any voter, without warrant, and hold him under arrest until after the election, thus depriving him not only of his liberty but of his right to vote. This provision is more odious and outrageous than the infamous Federal Force Bill.

But there is another provision in this dangerous and unfair Election Law that you especially fear, for the honest fairminded people of all parties to be informed of in this campaign. That is, the provision which denies to the illiterate voter the right to require the officers of the election to take his six ballots and deposit each one in the proper box. How can the illiterate white voter cast his vote and have it counted under this provision? Every white voter who cannot read his ballot, and read the name on each one of the six ballot-boxes, will lose his vote, because you have so fixed the law, that you can throw out his vote if it is not in the right box

This provision is intended to disfranchise the illiterate white voters in the coming campaign. You know, but you do not want the people to know, that you are going to do, in the coming election under this Election Law, what you are now promising that the Amendment will not do—that is to disfranchise the illiterate white voter

We especially desire a joint discussion before the people of the State in order that the honest masses may learn the truth and have a clear understanding of the iniquitous provisions of this Election Law, so that they may have an opportunity to petition the Legislature, at its June session, to repeal, or amend it in many important particulars, before the election is held.

While you claim that you want white supremacy in the State, yet you are afraid for the white people to hear these, and the other vital questions at issue, discussed in joint debate. You are afraid for all of the white people to hear both sides. You are afraid, that you could not control the rank and file of the Democratic party by appeals to passion and prejudice, if they knew the truth and the facts which you are hiding from them.

In conclusion, permit me to say that no one knows better than yourself that if the people should hear the above questions and the other issues discussed in joint debate, that they would repudiate you and your party machine, with a large majority of the white vote of the State. These are your real reasons for running from a joint discussion. You have taken counsel with your fears but your dodge will not avail you. The people of North Carolina are just and fairminded. When they learn, that you fear to meet the issues in joint discussion, I have confidence, that their desire to know the truth, and their belief in fair play, will cause them to read our literature and hear our speakers, so that they may know for themselves why you are afraid.

Yours respectfully,
MARION BUTLER.
Chairman of the People's Party State Executive Committee.

We gladly surrender much of our space this week to Senator Butler's letter. It is in reply to Mr. Simmons' letter which appeared in last week's CAUCASIAN. Senator Butler sets forth the real reasons why Mr. Simmons was afraid of a joint canvass. The Senator's letter is conclusive, and will commend itself to every reasonable and fair thinking man in the State. The truth is—and every body knows it—Mr. Simmons does not want the white men of the State to hear the truth. He fears in that case, he cannot fool them again.

Had you noticed it that there is a great lull? The "Fox" has gotten the hounds and "jackasses" in deep water. It seems their barking and braying has affected their lower extremeties and given them a severe case of brain fever.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

C. B. Aycock:—"The unlettered white man is better than a negro."

Yes, he is now and will be after 1908. Then why do you propose to put him below the average town negro? Why do you require him to pay his poll tax like a negro before he can vote?

C. B. Aycock:—"If there is any man going around opposing this amendment and yet claiming to favor public education put him down as a liar."

You and all the Democratic speakers and editors in 1898 were going around opposing the amendment and claiming to favor "public education." Were you liars then? If so, when did you learn to tell the truth? The way your convention treated Mebane, showed you favored not "public education," but partisan education.

C. B. Aycock:—"When the amendment is carried, every white man shall have one vote and have it fairly counted."

Provided he pays his poll tax by the 1st of March, can prove his age by electors, read and write the constitution in the English language, and is not blind and gets his vote in the right box. You said in 1898 that if your party got the legislature, you would give a fair election law, and you would not attempt to disfranchise the most illiterate negroes. You either did not know what you were saying then, or you lied one, which was it? And you are no better and wiser now than then. You must be laboring under the delusion that all the people—white people—are natural borned idiots.

Ben Posey introduoing the speakers at Murphy:—"The white man and he alone is entitled to vote. The black man is not entitled to vote, not because of his race and previous condition of servitude, but on account of his ignorance and his infernal meanness."

You were a mighty long time finding it out. Your party's record on public schools has proved a failure. By "his infernal meanness" he helped your party to carry the East in 1898. He was "entitled to vote" then. Why don't you disfranchise all of them? If the "white man alone is entitled to vote," then why disfranchire him? because of "his infernal meanness," because he won't vote the Democratic ticket too?

Dr. B. F. Dixon at Murphy:—"We are not in the campaign to fight the negro. That's beneath the dignity of a white man. I tell you that if this thing continues much longer it will be woe to the black man and not a few white men.

The Doctor is rather hard on Ben Posey, especially as he followed him in the speech just referred to. Then he says "if this thing continues"—the Democrats don't get the pie—"woe to the black man" (now listen) "and not a few white men" What white men? Why, the Republicans and Populists who won't let them have the offices. They are getting desperately hungry. White freemen and tax payers, how do you like that?

What fools we mortals be, that we had not thought of an amendment to prevent negroes from holding office under the laws of the State.—Democrat managers.

We look for the Democratic "itinerates" in their canvass of the State to spread the contageous disease of "office itch" among the people. It is of a black type and operates from the tongue only. When the people get it, they may call it small pox, and have the whole thing quarantined and stop all this foolishness of political education. Then that will be such a good excuse against a "joint canvass."

B. R. Lacy:—"The white man that does not stand by his race as loyally as the negro stands by his is not as good as the negro."

Yes, that's true; a negro who would vote to disfranchise his own race, according to Lacy is a fool and "no good." Then it follows that a white man who would vote to disfranchise a white man is a bigger fool than the negro. Then Mr. Lacy should have told the white people of the West that when they were "standing by" and voting for their race in 1898, the negroes in the East stood "loyally by their race" and elected the Democratic ticket.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25cts per bottle.

It is our duty to say to our party friends that we are not to have a walk-over in this campaign —The Morning Post.

No, it will not be. Your party leaders, speakers and papers fooled the people so badly two years ago that thousands of honest white men who voted with you then cannot trust them again. Your party leaders went back on every pledge and have demonstrated the fact that it was the offices and not the good of the State they wanted.

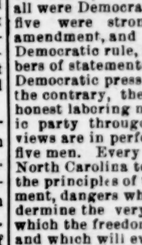
A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

WHY HE CURES.

The Greatest Specialist of the Time Gives Every Case His Personal Attention.

Doctor Hathaway's Method.



Most doctors have a certain number of stock remedies which they use in all cases which seem at all similar. This is not Dr. Hathaway's method. Every case with him is most carefully diagnosed and the exact condition of the diseased parts determined. Thus every case is treated separately and medicines are administered which are specially prepared under Dr. Hathaway's personal supervision for each case.

Nolong people are afflicted by a particular disease in the same manner, consequently no two people should be treated in the same way even for same complaint. Dr. Hathaway is a specialist in the best sense of the word—he treats special diseases in a special manner of his own—a system studied out years ago while in college and hospital practice and improved and enlarged upon during the twenty years since twenty years of the most extensive practice enjoyed by any specialist in this country. Dr. Hathaway's great and uniform success is due to this individual system of treatment.

Every Case Specially Treated.

Exclusive Treatment

In spite of hundreds of letters yearly from doctors in all parts of the world, asking for the privilege of using Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment, he believes it wiser to allow none beside himself the knowledge of his remedies, as he is too well aware of the mischief which may be done by the unskillful use of the system, never mind how perfect.

Blood and Skin Diseases.

Dr. Hathaway's treatment for blood diseases in all their stages cures all forms of ulcers, sores, blotches, pimples, etc., and not only restores the skin and scalp to their natural condition, but so purifies the blood that the disease is permanently and completely driven from the system and all this without administering poisonous or dangerous drugs.

Varicocele and Stricture.

His treatment of Varicocele and stricture is a method entirely his own and in 90 per cent of all cases results in a perfect and permanent cure. No operation is required and no pain or inconvenience are experienced by the patient. The expense of this treatment is much less than that of any operation, or hospital or institute treatment, and is both safe and sure in restoring the organs to a condition of perfect, normal health.

Kidney Diseases.

Dr. Hathaway has just prepared a new test question blank for those who have reason to suspect Kidney trouble and this blank he will gladly send free to everyone who sends him his name and address.

New Book FREE.

The demand for Dr. Hathaway's new book "Manliness, Vigor, Health" has already exhausted the first edition of 100,000 but for a limited time a copy of this book will be sent free to anyone who sends his name and address to Dr. Hathaway.

Consultation FREE.

Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation and advice at either his office or by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.
284 D South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Remarks Made by a Traveling Man.

One day last week, on the streets of Clinton a traveling man was heard to remark that he was in a store at one of the pretty little towns on the W. & W. R. R last Thursday, and seeing several white men from the country, he resolved to poll them on the question of the amendment. He found that out of six men, all from the country, that all were Democrats, and out of the six five were strongly opposed to the amendment, and this in a county of Democratic rule, and despite the numbers of statements daily made by the Democratic press of North Carolina to the contrary, there are thousands of honest laboring men in the Democratic party througout the State whose views are in perfect accord with these five men. Every honest white man in North Carolina to-day sees lurking in the principles of this proposed amendment, dangers which threatens to undermine the very foundations upon which the freedom of our people rests, and which will eventually involve the right, even of our constitutional liberty. We wonder if the great mass of honest white men in North Carolina will go to the polls next August and cast their votes for the proposed amendment, thereby depriving forty thousand of their fellow men of the sacred right of the ballot? Can it be that, when our forefathers framed the constitution of this great land of freedom, that they intended for you or me to say that our brother and his posterity should be forever under the bane of political bondage and social ostracism?

"OPPORTUNITY IS THE CREAM OF TIME."

Now is your opportunity. There is no time when the system is so much in need of a good medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, and no time when it is so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from such a medicine. By purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood and toning up the system Hood's Sarsaparilla starts you right for a whole year of health.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills

A False Prophet.

We guess our neighbor, the Sampson Democrat, feels very much now like the boy did when the calf ran over him, not much to say. Last week the Democrat lent itself to wild imaginations, and went to prophizing what the Populist State Convention would do when it met Raleigh last week, but this son of a prophet now wished he had kept his wild imaginations to himself and hadn't prophesied at all. In this case his own wish was the source of his inspiration and was the father of the thought. No Mr. Democrat, there is to be no fusion this year, the Convention put out a straight populist ticket and one that represents the best manhood and citizenship of our State, no doubt you are sorry that the Convention did so well, but it can't be helped now you must grin and bear it.

The negro is not in it in North Carolina politics this year the great fight for good government in this State will be from now until the day of election between white men, as it should be and when it comes to measuring your candidates with those nominated at the State Convention in Raleigh last week it will be a sad day for you and your red shirt gang in North Carolina. The coon-skinning will soon begin and we are in the hunt for some.

Brow-beating and intimidation will not work in North Carolina this year, it will be a campaign for liberty and good government among the plain white people of our State and an organized gang for the spoils of office and the plain white people will win, because they are always right and right to win.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Home of Swamp-Root.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh N. C., May 3, 1900.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted Unanimously in Convention, April 18th, 1900.

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18th, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagant expenditures of public money, amounting to $1,594,765.76 in 1899, as opposed to $1,283,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of $310,794.65, not including the sum of $100,000 for public education nor the $63,250 for purchase of State farms.

We further condemn said Legislature for the careless blundering and careless legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine leaders of the Democratic party for laying the whip on the backs of the Democratic Legislature and forcing them into enacting and submitting a disfranchising constitutional amendment in violation of the solemn pledges of the party, made not only officially in their campaign handbook but by members of the General Assembly and other Democratic candidates for office in their canvass before the people. We denounce them not only for doing this in violation of their pledges, but also for submitting a measure most odious in form and dangerous in effect. That General Assembly being composed of some of the best lawyers of the party, must have known, or at least had a reasonable doubt, not only as to the unconstitutionality of the monstrous provision of Section 5, known as the "grandfather clause" in said amendment, but also of the great danger of that unconstitutional sectional section failing, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand, thus disfranchising by an educational qualification fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, who in 1898 gave the Democratic party power in the Legislature, and whose ignorance is no fault of their own but is chargeable to the neglect of the Democratic party, which now seeks to disfranchise them and make their ignorance a crime alongside that of the felon.

But even if the proposed amendment were not unconstitutional (as it clearly is), still it is especially objectionable in the following particulars:

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and completely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that, while clamoring for white supremacy and declaring that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of true democracy stands without a vote at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father they dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this provision is not only to disfranchise every good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his sufirage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is derived from poll taxes. There lurks behind this proposition a still greater danger to the public schools of the State, for with the adoption of the amendment the opponents of free schools in North Carolina will at once raise the cry that every dollar raised for public instruction means the increase of the number of negro voters, and thus the poor white man's son will be chained in bondage of ignorance and disfranchised to prevent the education of the negro voter. There is no white supremacy in this.

The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party, and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The People's Party is and has always been more distinctly than any other party in North Carolina a white man's party, and is more anxious than any other party to solve the race problem, and to force all parties to a discussion of the great economic issues so vitally affecting the welfare of all wealth producers of the State and nation and decency in politics.

Therefore, we propose in lieu of this dangerous amendment, the best solution of the race question that is possible a long as the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States stan—a solution which deprives no whit man in North Carolina now or here after of his [illegible] of suffrage, to-

[illegible] Section 6, Art. 6 of the Con[illegible]ion of North Carolina by inserting among the disqualifications [illegible] enumerated therein, the following, viz: All negroes and all persons [illegible] to descent to the third generation inclusive.

[illegible] Democratic Legislature which [illegible]n June will offer this safe, conservative and wholesome amendment [illegible] of the present scheme it will [illegible]ur hearty support. If they will [illegible]e appeal to the people to rally to [illegible]sistance to elect a Legislature [illegible]ed to support such an amend[illegible]

[illegible]congratulate the people of North [illegible]lina upon the decision of the State [illegible]me Court in the case of Harris [illegible]ght (121 N. C. R., 172), declaring that the General Assembly has [illegible]o provide different systems of [illegible] government for various counties [illegible] the State. Acting under this [illegible]n, we pledge the People's Party [illegible] maintenance of the system of [illegible]lf-government in all the white [illegible]s, towns and cities in the State [illegible]blished by the General Assembly [illegible]895, and at the same time to [illegible]e and maintain a legislative system [illegible]county government for all the [illegible] counties of the State, so that [illegible]n never be any question that [illegible]te people shall always have full [illegible]mplete control of county in the [illegible]

[illegible]nounce the Democratic Legislature [illegible] of 1899 for passing an election [illegible]ry provision of which is careful[illegible]

WILL DISFRANCHISE WHITES.

A Democrat Gives the Secret Away.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN.—

LENOIR, N. C., April 24, 1900.

Why did Democrats control the State twenty-five years, give the negro power to vote and help him to office, and just now have found out he didn't have sence enough to vote? It shows Democrats are poor educators and civilizors. A Democrat gave away the trick to me last night. He thought I was a Democrat. He said: "The whole scheme is to give the Democratic party the power." I'm satisfied he told the truth. He explained it thus: "We can afford to cut off one white man who cannot read, in order to cut off two negroes." I want to ask is it right to treat white men so?

Ex-Congressman Bower says 'they are going to carry the amendment, and there is no use arguing against it. If we can't carry it one way we will another, or words similar. Now this means if they cannot carry it honest they will dishonest.

Among my mail yesterday there was a copy of the Progressive Farmer, in which the editor argues in favor of the amendment, like the other Democratic papers do. But he does not prove it.

Now, Mr. Editor, the last legislature was not Christian. It certainly did not do as it would be done by. I can't see how a Christian can vote for the amendment. They can't do evil with even the hope that good may come. It is wrong and every honest, fair, truthful man will say so, too.

A POPULIST.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND

Those Wishing University Instruction—University Summer School for Teachers.

The seventh session will begin June 12th next and continue for four weeks. The faculty will include more than 20 eminent instructors. There will be daily instruction in the best methods of teaching all of the branches taught in the leading public and private schools, high schools and academies in the South. Since its establishment 6 years ago, the University Summer School has easily ranked with the best Summer Schools of the country. The advantages of this year will surpass those of former years.

Another forward movement at the University. This year, for the first time in its history, the University will have a Summer Term this year, and offer twenty regular University courses.

Many a teacher desiring to pursue an advanced course during his vacation, many a college student who wishes to carry on his studies during the summer months can thus hasten his graduation, and many men and women who can attend college or the University only during June, July and August will learn gladly of this new departure

Members of the Summer School, during the four weeks it is in session, may attend the Summer Term classes free of charge.

For circulars giving information as to tuition, board and course of study, address

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN
or
M. C. S. NOBLE,
Superintendent of the University Summer School Chapel Hill N. C.

HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverence from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise.' This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble, Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores; every bottle guaranteed.

PLEASED WITH THE TICKET.

Wants a Joint Discussion—Will Stand up For Thompson.

In a letter from Beaufort county, under date of April 26th a gentleman postscripts thus:

"We are pleased with the State ticket and congratulate the convention upon its noble work. We are anxious to hear a joint debate between the grand mogul of the Simmons machine and the People's advocate, the little Spartan, of Onslow.

Aycock, with his force and fraud declaration may cause negro to be howled at every free school house, by city dudes, but our country boys are "on to their racket," and will stand up to Thompson from the first opening of registration to the comparing of the votes at the polls, and don't you forget it."

NO RIGHT TO UGLINESS.

The woman who is lovely in face form and temper will always have friends but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at all Drug Stores

A Man of Instincts.

You have no idea, papa, what a fine pride he has."

Papa—What makes you think that?

"Oh, he is constantly telling me how he hates the idea of being a burden to you."—The Smart Set.

Republican State Convention.

THEY NOMINATE A FULL TICKET

It Was Well Attended—Good Order Maintained—The Ticket a Good Strong One.

The State Republican Convention here yesterday was largely attended. Upon the whole it was a very respectable body of men. The negro figured very little in the Convention. Senator Pritchard arrived here Tuesday morning. All day Tuesday and until Wednesday noon delegates continued to come in.

There were one contested delegation and that was from Wayne. Half of each delegation was seated. The Convention met in Metropolitan Hall, and at 12 o'clock Chairman Holton called the Convention to order and it was led in prayer by Rev. Dr. Long. Chairman Holton delivered a pointed, telling address, and then called Zeb Vance Walser to the chair, who after a few remarks, had all the districts called to get the committee on credentials. While this committee was out, Senator Pritchard was called, and he made a plain, argumentive speech, in his usual deliberate and unassuming style. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Boyd was called and responded in a short speech. The Convention adjourned for one hour.

It was a very large and creditable convention and seemed to mean business. We noticed several negroes among the delegates, one to twenty white men as near as we could estimate. We counted all on one side of the isle, and found 145 white men and 7 negroes; and that side took in the negro ridden section, the home of the News and Observer.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, the stars and stripes. Over the speaker was suspended a large portrait of President McKinley, also decorated with stars. The Raleigh band furnished the music. The order was good, except in one instance, but it was for a few minutes.

After reassembling and listening to several short speeches, the convention proceeded to nominate a ticket as follows:

For Governor—Spencer B. Adams, of Guilford,

For Lieutenant Governor—Claude Dockery, of Richmond.

For Auditor—Thomas S. Rollins, of Madison.

For Treasurer—L. L. Jenkins, of Gaston.

For Secretary of State—J. F. Tarrott, of Lenoir.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—N. C. English, of Randolph.

For Cor. Commissioners—C. A. Reynolds and Senator Franks, of Swain

For Com. of Agriculture—Dr. Abner Alexander.

The Convention instructed delegates to the National Convention to vote for William McKinley and Jeter C. Pritchard.

They condemned the Democratic legislature and the Election Law and the amendment. It was a harmonious convention. Many said it was the largest and most intelligent convention the party ever held in the State. The ticket is a good one. Sorry time and especially space, will not allow a fuller report. It was a creditable Convention. The man who would say the Republicans do not have the right to meet and to maintain their party identity, is lost to all reason and truth.

Building For Durham—Senator Butler Gets $80,000 Appropriation for Government Building.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Butler to-day secured a favorable committee report on his bill of privilege for the erection of a government building at Durham. The privilege appropriation is $80 000.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

OUR CONVENTION ENDORSED.

Likes the Ticket—Thinks the Hand of Providence Directed.

A Republican, of Fayetteville, writes and endorses the work of the People's Party State Convention, and hopes the Republicans will endorse it. He says:

"I am well pleased, and wish to thank and congratulate you and all Populists in North Carolina for the able and wise manner in which the Convention was managed; surely the finger of Providence directed the course of the managers, while the ticket is not in all respects just what I wished for, it is a good and strong one, and I hope that every true Republican will endorse and support it as far as the State's part goes."

A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25c at all drug stores.

Charles A. Allen, the first American governor of Puerto Rico, is the subject of a brief character sketch in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for May, by Henry Macfarland, the Washington correspondent.

A New Romance by Julia Magruder.

"The Voice in the Choir" is the latest romance from the pen of Julia Magruder, and its publication will begin immediately in the June Ladies' Home Journal. It is a love story that has its inception through an accidental meeting in a church choir and which by strange accidents is shifted to the hospital tent in the wake of an invading army. Miss Magruder heightens the charm of "The Voice in the Choir" by uniquely veiling the climax.

"Ill weeds grow apace." Impurities in your blood will also grow unless you promptly expel them by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Beyond Recall.

"I regret to say, Madam, your little son betrays every symptom of degeneration."

"But, doctor, is there no hope for him?"

"I fear not. I hear he read every book in his Sunday School library."—The Smart Set.

The Influence of Dress in Business Life

"Adequate and becoming apparel makes a stronger impression on the person it clothes than on any who observe it," writes Mr. Thomas B. Bryan in The Saturday Evening Post. "If every business man now going about his affairs in garments which are a little below the reasonable standard of presentableness could be clothed with those which fully meet this requirement, the business world would feel a sudden and unaccountable impulse of no mean proportions."

(From The Saturday Evening Post)

The modern temptations, for men, politics; for women, bargain sales.

A gentleman writing from Essex, N. C., says: "I like our State ticket. It will win by 50,000, if the Democrats don't ste it from us. They don't mind telling me they intend to steal it from us. Now let's see that they shall not steal it. and if they do, give them h— and rub it in."

THE SICK MADE WELL.

Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healty, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ DSouth Broad St. Atlanta Ga.

A gentleman writing from Franklin covnty says: "Democrats there say that if their Legislature in June does not endorse what the Populist Convention did, the Democratic party is dead, as it will be evident that it is the white man and not the negro they are after getting out of the way."

A letter from Buckhorn says: "The country has been flooded with a calamity paper with the amendment editorial marked with a blue pencil. Everyone seems to be pleased with the Populist State ticket. We are still gaining recruits."

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in itself.

SIMPLE, SAFE AND QUICK CURE FOR

Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Rheumatism.

25 and 50 cent Bottles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

PERRY DAVIS'

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES. AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH

DATED July 31, 1898.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 103. Sunday.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mount,	12 55	10 36			
Lv Tarboro	12 21	..	6 00		
Lv Rocky Mount,	1 00	10 36	6 45	5 40	12 52
Lv Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 57			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10			
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro			7 50	7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia				8 09	4 25
Ar Wilmington				9 40	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 102. Sunday.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40	....	7 45		
Lv Fayetteville	12 20	....	9 45		
Lv Selma	1 50	....	10 54		
Ar Wilson	2 35	....	11 31		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M
Lv Wilmington				7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia				8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro		5 15		9 45	12 30
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 16
Ar Rocky Mount,	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 53
Ar Tarboro		7 04			
Lv Tarboro	12 21				
Lv Rocky Mount,	3 30	....	12 09		
Ar Weldon	4 32	....	1 00		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leave Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m., Maxton 9 20 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 42 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10 55. Peturning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 55 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 10 p.m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10 a. m., 4 03 p. m., Spring Hope 10 40 a. m., 4 25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 1100 a. m., 4 55 p.m., Nashville 11 22 a. m., 5 25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11 45 a. m., 6 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North, daily, [illegible] via Richmond.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

BLOOD POISON.

Mercury AND Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored splotches, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures, and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large, red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

SSS

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatever for this. All correspondence is held in the most sacred confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is headquarters for Everybody.

Rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

Elegant Rooms With Baths,

50 CENTS PER DAY EXTRA.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

FREE COACH AT ALL TRANSIT.

No DISEASE has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as RHEUMATISM.

and no remedy has ever been known to cure it until "5 Drops,"

the Rheumatic Cure demonstrated its wonderful curative power.

It has never failed to cure RHEUMATISM in any form, Acute or Chronic.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Here is what a Prominent Physician has to say who has had 35 years of active Practice of Medicine:

I have never before in my 35 years of practice of medicine given my testimonial or recommendation to any patent medicine, but there is a remedy, the result of which has come under my own observation; for there is no Disease which has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as Rheumatism and to find a Reliable remedy for the same. At last we have found it in "5 DROPS," manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago, Ill.

The "5 DROPS," has proven itself wonderful for its curative power in Rheumatism, not as a Temporary Reliever only, but to give a Permanent Cure even in chronic cases. Sometime ago, I had among others several Rheumatic cases, under my treatment and prescribed for these patients the very best Remedies which I skillfully selected, but without desirable results. I then heard of "5 DROPS" and of its Wonderful Cures, and prescribed it to a few patients who found relief from its use within a few days. After that I prescribed it to a great number and to my surprise, I will say that in the course of Two or Three Weeks after they had used "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters they were Cured.

Among these were a few who had, for a number of years, been suffering with Chronic Rheumatism, who had piloted themselves around on Crutches. They came to my office without Crutches and told me they were perfectly Well. They give all the credit to "5 DROPS" and to "5 Drop" Plasters and this is their testimony to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company for their kindness and for the conscientious way in which they are placing these Wonderful Remedies among suffering humanity, which they told me to write to the Company as an acknowledgement.

As I have seen the Curative Power of "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters, in a great many instances, I can Truly recommend them and also that the firm is perfectly honest and reliable to deal with. C. A. JACKSON, Physician and Surgeon, Kearney, Neb., Aug. 29, 1899.

How Long Have You Suffered with RHEUMATISM?
How Long Have You Read About "5 DROPS" Without Taking Them?

Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, then try the "5 drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay-Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache, Nervous or Neuralgic, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people, during the past four years, of the above named diseases than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot cure Chronic Rheumatism. Therefore, waste no more valuable time and money longer, but try "5 Drops" and be promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but it is the cheapest, for a $1.00 bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for $5.00. For the next 30 days we will send a 25c. sample FREE to any one sending 10 cents to pay for the mailing. Agents wanted. Write to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

One Week FREE Treatment for Postal Card

Have you "THAT TIRED FEELING" as Spring comes on? If so, don't spend $5.00 for five bottles of Sarsaparilla, but the same you can get from One Box of Australian Electric Pill Remedy, for $1.00 more real value and better results

What is this remedy? We answer: The most perfect Laxative. The most perfect Tonic. The most perfect Nervine. The most perfect Appetizer. The

Most Perfect Blood Purifier in the World

Worth $5.00 but costs only $1.00 for 50 days

It Contains No Poison, No Mercury, No Morphine, No Aloes

Australian Electric Pills are a system treatment entirely filling the place of liquid medicines and are more than 100 per cent. cheaper and better. They seldom fail to cure and always give relief. Liquid medicines are no comparison, and as fast as the pleasant effects and immediate results of Australian Pills are known they become the family favorite. Every box is guaranteed to contain three times the medical properties found in ordinary liquid preparations on the market. We guarantee every box to give perfect satisfaction, or we will refund your money as freely as we have taken it. Regulate the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels with this remedy and four-fifths of your ailments will disappear. It is also a great preventive of disease. Purify your blood and disease will die from want of material to subsist upon. Tens of thousands have used them for the past 5 years. We want an active agent in each town. You can not buy this remedy at the stores. You must order from an agent or direct from us. As an agent you will be protected in your exclusive territory and have no competition from stores. Send at once for free sample and special terms to agents.

AUSTRALIAN REMEDY CO., 43 & 45 Hamilton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

OUNTY AND PRECINCT CHAIRMEN.

Posters For Public Speakings,

We have on hand a large lot of Posters, 12x18, assorted colors, that have places left blank for you to insert the name of

Speakers and Place of Speaking,

and will mail them post paid, fifty for 25 cents. Orders filled at once. Send money or two cent stamps.

Capital Printing Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED.

Reliable man for Manager of Branch Office I wish to open in this vicinity. Good opening for an energetic sober man. Kindly mention this paper when when writing.

A. T. MORRIS,
Cincinnati. O.

Illustrated catalogue 4 cts. postage.

$2.00 WORTH OF PRESENTS.

For 50c worth of work. We are giving away Watches, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Guns &c, &c. to introduce our paper, PASTIME, a high class illustrated family paper of from 16 to 32 large pages: 64 to 128 columns of Choice Good Stories, Literature, Art, Humor Letters of Travel in Foreign Lands &c. &c. And all you have to do to get $2 worth of presents is to get 20 subscribers at 10c each. Send 10c in stamps for full particulars, long list of presents and our paper, PASTIME for six months. If, after hearing from us you find our statement untrue we will return your money and continue the pap

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS
NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn R R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R.	5 00am	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L	*8 45pm	*6 20am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 45am
Ar Henderson	12 58am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 20pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 58am	*9 15pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*9 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 08pm	11 05pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 48am
Ar Chester	7 53pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 43am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.*		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 02am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 03am	11 18am
Ar Henderson	3 26am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A.C.L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	4 22pm	4 55am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 402 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special." Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express." Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

For tickets, sleepers, etc., apply to

H. S. Leard, T. P. A.,
Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.,
Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

E. ST JOHN, Vice-President and Gen. Man.
W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
V. E. McREE, Gen'l Superintendent.
C. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
Gen office Portsmouth Va.

To Repair Broken Articles use Major's Cement

Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00 sent by mail. Genuine [illegible]

$10.00 TO $30.00 AND EXPENSES can be made EVERY DAY with the EXHIBITION CRANE HOISTING AND TALKING MACHINE OUTFIT. You Can Make Big Money with our Exhibition Outfit. We furnish Talking Machines, Advertising Posters, Admission Tickets and Book of Instructions telling you how to conduct the business, how to make $10.00 to $30.00 a day. MACHINES $5, $10 AND $12; EXHIBITION OUTFITS, $23.75. For full particulars cut this notice out and mail to us. Address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.

"COTTON Culture" is the name of a valuable illustrated pamphlet which should be in the hands of every planter who raises Cotton. The book is sent FREE.

Send name and address to

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
Nassau St., New York.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 11.

To take effect Sunday Mar. 11, 1900, at 7:40 A. M. at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 10, of Oct. 22 1899, and all supplements thereto.

STATIONS	EASTBOUN TRAINS. 5 Daily ex Sun. mixt solid frt's cars and passengers. A. M.	3 Passenger Daily. P. M.
W Lv Goldsboro*	7 30	3 40
Bests	a 7 53	4 00
W LaGrange*	a 8 10	a 4 20
Falling Creek	a 8 27	a 4 30
W Kinston*	a 8 50	a 4 51
Caswell	f 9 08	f 4 48
Ar Dover*	9 20	a
Lv	9 3	4 55
W Core Creek	a 10 02	a 5 07
Tuscarora	a 10 20	a 5 19
Clark's	f 10 30	f 5 28
W Newbern*	a 10 50	a 5 50
Lv	f	5 50
Riverdale		f 6 13
Croatan		f 6 13
Havelock		a 6 20
W Newport*		a 6 33
Wildwood		f 6 49
Atlantic		f 6 54
Ar Morehead City*		a 7 03
Lv		7 07
Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar M. City Depot*		7 15
	A. M.	A. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily. A. M.	6 Daily except Sun day Mxt solid Frt cars and passenger. P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	a 8 00
Bests	a 10 43	a 7 32
W LaGrange*	a 10 22	a 7 20
Falling Creek	a 10 22	a 6 57
W Kinston*	a 10 12	a 6 40
Caswell	f 9 50	f 6 15
Lv Dover*	a 9 42	a 6 27
Ar		
W Core Creek	a 9 30	a 5 27
Tuscarora	f 9 20	a 5 20
Clark's	f 9 13	f

Gibraltar as a Fortified Place.

"There is no doubt that Gibraltar is, from the nature of its location, the strongest fortified spot on earth," said a recently returned tourist, "but the English officers who are on duty there seem impressed with the idea that there is some weak spot about the place, and that some American may discover it. They have some very nonsensical rules and regulations governing the fortification, and one of them is that no American can be admitted to the fortified places, though they are allowed to wander all around the outside as long as they care to.

"I don't think the combined guns of the rest of the world, all working together and for twelve hours each day, Sundays and public holidays included, for one year, could seriously interefere with Gibraltar beyond cutting off the mail communication. The walls are solid rock a quarter of a mile thick, and such a thing as doing any damage in a military sense would be simple nonsense. Gibraltar could resist any attack, and the conditions there are such that the attacking party would necessarily have to be exposed in making its attack. This exposure would have to be within range of the guns of the fort, even if they are fifty years out of date. Consequently they would be nearly as effective as modern guns, for with all that is claimed for modern warfare there probably never will be any fighting done when the opposing parties are out of sight of each other. While all this is admitted by military men of all countries, it seems funny that there should be anything of a secret or hidden character about Gibraltar that Americans should not be allowed to inspect as freely as the people of other countries are. England may be whipped some time in the history of the world but the defeat will not take place at Gibraltar, I assure you."—Washington Star.

Soldiers are Like Children.

To the medical man the soldier is very like a child. That is to say, he suffers from precisely the same diseases as children. In any large army hospital you will find rows of patients down with measles, scarletina, diphtheria, mumps and sometimes whooping-cough. In fact, the soldiers' hospital is as like as can be to the children's hospital.

Cure For Earache.

Captain—Corporal, what became of that tall recruit?

Corporal—Goodness only knows Captain. He was sufferin' wif the earache an' asked for some cotton to stick in his ear. Somebody gave him some guncotton I a' we hain't seen him since.—Chicago News.

Take care of your health and save the doctor's bill. People who must live by the sweat of their brow can not afford to be sick. Keep the houses clean and well ventilated.

That Tired Feeling

Just as surely indicates that the blood is lacking in vitality and the elements of health as does the most obstinate humor that the vital fluid is full of impurities. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and vitalizing the blood, creating a good appetite and invigorating every organ of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I had that tired feeling all the time I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel like a new man. My wife was all run down and could not do her work. She has taken four bottles of Hood's and is in good health." C. BOWLEY, Manville, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

So. 18.

The Siege of Plevna.

In holding the fortress of Plevna during the Russo-Turkish war, from Sept. 7, 1877, to Dec. 10, against the pick of the Russian army, the Turkish garrison, under Osman Pasha, accomplished the impossible, according to both military and medical experts. For not only did they defy the besieging force, when it numbered nearly fifty to one against them, but they lived for twelve weeks practically without food. Yet on Dec. 10, after having eaten their last grain of rye, they sallied out and pluckily tried to cut their way through the Russians.

The patrol wagon in use in Akron O., is an automobile possessing a maximum speed of twenty miles an hour. It costs $2,300, and it is estimated that it will pay for itself in four years in the saving of horse-shoeing and horse

Gained 45 Pounds

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption.

"Had continual headaches, backache and falling of uterus, and my eyes were affected.

"Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"One bottle relieved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy woman; have gained in weight from 95 pounds to 140; everyone asks what makes me so stout."—MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters from grateful women.

FARM TOPICS

To Protect Corn From Pests.

The best method of protecting newly-planted corn from the ravages of crows and mice is, before planting the kernals, to dip them in coal tar and then dust with plaster.

A Principle in Breeding.

Breeding depends, not so much upon the principle of "like produces like," as it really does upon the variations that regularly occur. Granting the importance attached to the theory of "like produces like," it is only true in the abstract, for if that theory was strictly correct we would have long since reached the ultimatum of improvement, and could only direct our efforts in the future to the maintenance of that which we had already secured. But on the other hand, the very fact that parents do not, as a rule, produce their like, but that the offspring vary in one or more directions, is our greatest guarantee that we will get in in the progeny, such varying specimens, which we can select to breed from nearer the desired type, than the parent stock itself. We select, therefore, those which vary most in the proper direction, and consequently our success in improving and developing the various organisms, depends more upon the law of variation than of "like produces like," which should more properly read, "similar things produce similar things."—Fanciers' Gazette.

Clover Farming and Dairying.

In ensilage and clover farming there are some valuable points to be taken in consideration. The clover not only furnished plant food to the soil, which helps to grow the corn, but when clover hay is fed to cattle it helps to balance the ensilage, supplying the protein in which it is deficient. When feeding clover hay with silage, less grain will be needed, and the milk can be produced so cheap that there can be some profit in the business. To what extent intensive dairy farming can be carried on depends on the condition of the farm. If a part of a farm is rough or hilly, I would pasture it, but if the whole farm was easily tillable, I would try to work into a plan of partial soiling, i. e., I would give only a small acreage to pasture, and would supplement it with such soiling crops as oats and peas, millet and corn fodder. A farm of 100 acres is more than enough for one man to work, and to make such a farm keep thirty or forty cows would be the end towards which I would work. Success in farming, as in other occupations, depends on the man. He must have the ability to plan and the energy to work out his plans. He must not be easily discouraged, but keep working and pushing, and some time he will get there.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Tie the Cow Humanely.

The rigid stanchion is not in good repute among humane dairymen. It is a relic of barbarism that should be tought and driven out of every community where the cow is valued at her true worth. There is no advantage in the rigid stanchion in any way, and it exists because we are accustomed to it. It became a feature of the cattle and dairy barn in times when men thought very little about the comfort of the beasts they owned.

Of late years a great many inventions for tying the cow humanely have been brought forward. Most of them tie the cow in such a way that she can freely turn and lick herself. At calving time a cow should not be tied at all, but permitted to occupy a box stall where her motions can be free.

Some of the latest inventions are patented and some are not. The features of them that appeal to us most are those that regard the comfort of the cow. The secondary features look to keeping the cow clean. In tying some of them use a rope or chain that goes around the neck of the cow and move on a pole placed either perpendicularly or horizontally. It will pay all dairymen that have the rigid stanchion to investigate the newer and better methods. All of our agricultural colleges that are paying any attention to live stock use some one or more of these approved methods of tying and can give all the information desired to any that apply.

The Italian Bee.

The Italian is without doubt the most popular bee in the United States, and it certainly has a number of good qualities to recommend it. First, and what counts much with beginners or persons who are timid or not used to handling them, is the fact that the Italians are the most gentle bees and easiest to handle of all races. They defend their hive energetically against robber bees and moths. They are fairly persistent workers, and generally cap their honey white, though not as white as some other races. The Italians have been very much improved of late years. Some are almost golden yellow, very beautiful indeed. Some beekeepers say that the extra yellow ones are not so vigorous, nor such good workers, but so far as I have experimented with them, I do not as a rule find such to be the case. I am trying a number of different strains to determine fully their merits and demerits, side by side in the beeyard. The imported Italians are generally a more leather-colored and somber-hued bee. The Italians are larger than the brown German and work on red clover more readily. Their most serious fault is that they do not enter the sections as readily as we could desire. The queen is very large and powerful and easily found, while with the brown German it is just the reverse; the queen is small and insignificant and very hard to find in a populous colony.—Country Gentleman.

Japanese Love Locks.

In Japan a little girl of nine years old wears her hair tied up in a red scarf bound round the back of the head. The brow is left bare, except for a couple of locks, one on each side. When she has arrived at marriageable age, the fact is signified by the combing her hair forward and doing it up in the shape of a fan or a butterfly and adorning it with silver cord and balls of various colors. A widow who desires to marry again signifies her wishes by putting a tortoise shell comb horizontally at the back of her head and twisting her hair round it. An inconsolable widow—they are very rare—curls her hair short and wears no adornment of any sort.

The British Colors.

All British colors are made of the purest silk, and they measure three feet nine inches broad by three feet sleep, exclusive of the fringe, which is about two inches deep. The staff to which the color is attached measures eight feet seven and a half inches. The cords and tassels are of crimson and gold mixed.

NORTH CAROLINA SECOND.

Occupies a Prominent Position at The Great Paris Fair.

Letters recently received from Mr. T. K. Bruner, in Paris, who went over to look after the receipt and installation of North Carolina's exhibits there, are quite gratifying in the news they contain regarding the State's comparative prominence. California, in its usual aggressive, go-ahead way, stands first which is no surprise to those who have seen that State's extensive advertising in the past and examined its exhibits at the recent expositions on this side of the water. But it is rather an object lesson to some of our Northern and Western neighbors to find North Carolina standing second, as she undoubtedly does in the quality and quantity and diversity of the material shown. It is noticeable that in the main Palace of Forestry the finest colored transparency there, a great and noble picture five feet by four in size, is a scene from Western North Carolina, showing in its wide sweep of forest-covered mountains, the wonderful combination of commercial worth and aesthetic beauty of that favored country.

The timber exhibit of this State is more complete than any other shown, although individual specimens do not, of course, compare in size with the great redwoods of the West. In mining and minerals about the same conditions prevail, our native ores and other economic minerals being very complete in their series as samples of our great underground wealth.

The exhibit of native medicinal wild plants and herbs seems to be the only one there at present and will no doubt be a unique display. Gold nuggets and silver nuggets, and a dazzling display of native gems cap the exhibit so far as beauty and intrinsic value are concerned.

The mounted game birds of the State are a feature and a large display of photographs of North Carolina scenery give the visitor a much better idea of our State than he could have had before.

Everything is very much behind and it will be two months before all exhibits are in place. The United States, however, are ahead of any other nation in their preparations and have received commendations from high quarters on their energy in getting there.

Prices are very high and Americans considered fair game, which seems to be usual at the great French expositions. The Scientific American in a recent issue instanced boarding houses near the exposition, where prices had been raised from seven (7) francs to thirty (30) francs a day.

Mr. Bruner is not impressed with Paris as a place of residence and says that America is the only country, first, last and all the time. He will return as soon as the North Carolina exhibits are properly displayed and labelled, and arrangements completed for the distribution of literature relating to the State's desirability as a place of residence for the best classes of foreign immigrants.

North State Notes.

Mrs. James Roberts, of Goldsboro, while insane from jealousy, attempted to kill her two little girls with poison. Her plan was deliberate. She went to a store and bought ladanum, then returned home, called the children into her room, locked the door, gave them poison, made them lie down on the floor, took a revolver and sat down by them to see them die, and then take her own life. Her mother attempted to enter the room, but found the door locked, and natified Mrs. Roberts' husband. As the latter attempted to force an entrance, Mrs. Roberts shot herself in the breast and fell between the unconscious children. As she fell she cried out to her husband: "Don't wake the children; let us all go to Jesus together." Medical aid saved the lives of the children, after four hours of hard work. There is no hope for Mrs. Roberts.

Superintendent John E. Ray, of the Blind Institution, says that it will close May 23d. Commencement exercises will be held.

The exact amount of commercial fertilizer sold in this State, from the beginning of the fiscal year to April 7, 1900, (a little more than three months), amounts to 193,714.45 tons. The amount sold for the corresponding time last year was 154,345.44, an increase this year of about 40,000 tons.

H. S. Hall is commissioned first lieutenant and Thomas W. Mittag, second lieutenant Company G, First Regiment, State Guard, at Shelby.

The charter granted to the Tarboro Knitting Mill is the fourth granted this year to that class of mills. To cotton mills no less than 19 have been granted.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Star from Montague, N. C., says: "The first strawberries of the season where shipped by one of the most enterprising truck farmers, Mr. A. Bowers, from Montague, April 12th, last. Since then he has made other shipments of fine ripe berries."

North State Notes.

The clerk of the court of a piedmont county has failed to send to the Attorney General the reports of criminal cases tried, so the Attorney General will take the steps looking to the imposition of the pecalty. But for this delay the report would have been given the public two months ago, or more.

The railroad commissioner's map of the State is delayed in appearing because of the great amount of work to be done.

General Miles has written a scathing criticism of the Ordnance Bureau's installment of so many disappearing guns in the coast defenses.

Professor John B. McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured before the students of the Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, on "Political Methods in the United States a Century Ago."

N. L. Michael, ex-vice president of the American National Bank of Lima, Ohio, which was mysteriously robbed two years ago of $18,000, has been indicted in connection with the matter.

The next bulletin of the Agricultural Department will contain the first crop report of the year.

It is announced that Mormons will hold a series of meetings at Union Grove chapel, this city, next week. With creeds innumerable, truly the wayfaring pilgrim to the New Jersusalem has a perplexing journey and many in consequence no doubt miss the narrow way.—Winston Republican.

The examination of applicants for the cadetships at West Point and Annapolis will be held at Salisbury May 12.

SAVED FROM WRECK

And Ruin -- How the Keeley Institute Brightens Lives and Homes.

A TELEGRAM MAN CALLS ON

Col. Osborn at the Place Where Manhood is Released From Alcoholic Toils.

"What is past is past; there is a future for every man who has the virtue to repent and the energy to atone."

The writer called on Col. Osborn at his office in the Keeley Institute yesterday afternoon and found that genial gentleman leisurely reclining in a comfortable office chair. In response to the query: "How is the Institute progressing?" he began talking, and it would take columns to properly record all that he said. He pointed to a neat frame on the wall under the glass of which was written the words quoted above, and said: "That is our motto. It was suggested by a happy man, who, when leaving the Institute, being cured of the alcoholic disease turned back and repeated these words, and added that we should adopt them as our motto. We have done so. It would do you good," continued Col. Osborn, "to read the letters we are daily receiving from former patients, men who came here as physical wrecks with reeling step and addled brain, to return home free from the blighting curse of the desire for rum, and, filled with new life and restored manhood, are in the full enjoyment of happiness and the pursuit of fortune."

"Will the death of Dr. Keeley have any effect upon the future of your work?" was asked.

"None in the world. A great benefactor has been taken, but the remedy which his scientific research gave to suffering and despondent humanity still lives to bless men and break the shackles on those who, unaided are hopelessly bound. Dr. Keeley's two surviving partners are making the remedy, and it will achieve its greatest success in the years to come."

"How many patients are you treating now?" was the next question.

"About twenty," was the response. "Since the present company took charge of the Institute here, and I became manager, eight years ago, we have cured about 2,500 men in North Carolina. We are now in correspondence with 1,700 of them, whom we know are cured and happy men. There have been eighteen or twenty States represented here, and the work is growing constantly. There is one point that many people even here in Greensboro, do not understand, and that is, we do not take people here merely to sober them up. They are regarded as sick people and are treated as such. I frequently have all sorts of prices offered me by men who just want to come here and get sober. We do not want them. We want men who are in earnest and who have a desire to be cured. We have white nurses, men who themselves have been cured, and who, knowing the melancholy condition of the patient from experience, treat him with all kindness and know how to sympathize with him.

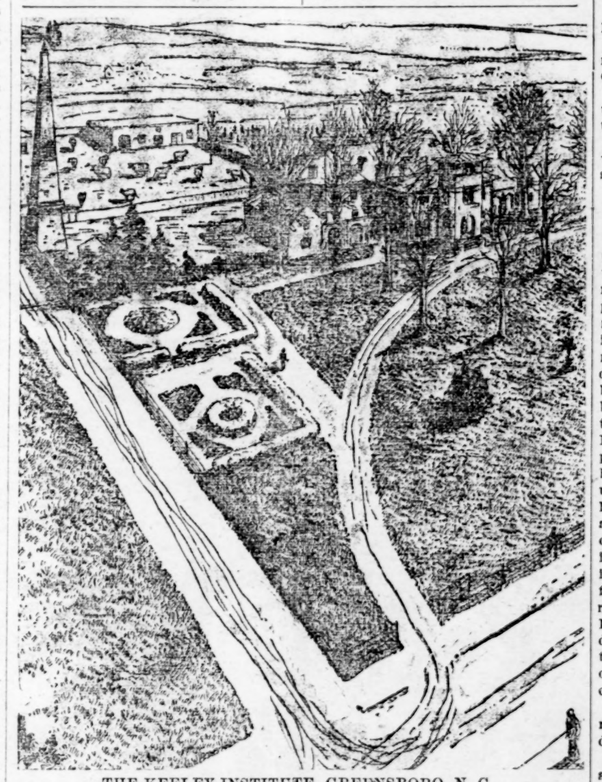
"We serve meals in the rooms to all who do not care to go to the dining room, or who are too unwell to go. All patients board here in the Institute, and the table is supplied with the very best to be had. We make our own butter, and use milk from our own herd of registered cows. The success of the Institute is due to the fact that men are in charge of it who thoroughly know their business and know what kind of treatment the patients require. They have studied it scientifically and know it also by experience."

Col. Osborn then showed the reporter a number of letters from Keeley graduates. One man who was treated five years ago said: "I never fail to say a good word for Keeley. I am glad to testify that I still do not want the accursed stuff." He quoted Rev. Dr. N. F. Reid, who said that he preached against it and would not use it in sickness. He told his son he wanted to go into the presence of God free from it.

Another man writing about the cure said he was thankful that it had saved and crowned with honor the last years of Judge Dossey Battle, who recently died. After graduating at Keeley, Dossey Battle actively engaged for more than a year in helping to save others as he had been saved. The writer paid a high tribute to Col. Osborn for the kindly and generous manner in which he treated and cared for those addicted to the destructive habit of drunkenness.

Still another man who was treated several years ago wrote under recent date that he is well—saved. He says he has not used or had any desire to use any intoxicants. His energy has returned, and he is able to put in full time in his business, which has wonderfully increased. "I shall certainly" he says "never forget your kindness to me when I was at Keeley.

"I love the Institute," another man writes: "It will do all it claims. It is the best and most wonderful thing I have ever known. I can truthfully say I have not touched a drop since leaving there and have no desire to do so."



THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

A man who came to the Institute with the diagnosis of his physician that he was hopelessly ill with Bright's disease, went home a cured man. After several years he writes: "It is useless for me to say more than that it saved me from a drunkard's grave. I am well and have no desire for liquor. I only regret that I did not take it sooner."

Another says: "I have no better friend on earth than Keeley. My health is perfect. I shall never forget the kind treatment I received while there. You have done wonders for me and my friends."

The reporter was forcibly impressed with the fact that every letter—and there were many of them—spoke in terms of the warmest appreciation of the very kind treatment received while at the Institute, and there were many words of the highest praise of Col. Osborn for his personal efforts to encourage and inspire with hope the men who were struggling to be free. We are permitted to make the following extracts from a lengthy letter from a man who was addicted to the morphine habit as well as that of whiskey, which is well worth reading:

"My Dear Col. Osborn. It certainly affords me great pleasure to embrace the opportunity of writing to you concerning my welfare. If there is a person in this whole universe that my heart goes out to in gratitude and praise, you are that person for by your care and kindness I was through the instrumentality of the Keeley treatment, saved from the most degrading and remorseless habit that ever claimed a victim as it's own—the power of the morphine habit, that blights one's life, destroys his ambition and drags him down to the lowest degradation. I cannot describe my suffering and humiliation during the four years that I was a victim to the morphine habit. The pictures are too dark and desolate. Too well do I remember the sad faces of my friends and relatives, as, with hearts bowed down with grief and sorrow, they saw me falling lower and lower every day. They talked and plead; but they might as well have plead with me to stop the sun in its onward course, as to stop my opium habit. I was bound hand and foot as secure as any convict in prison. I thought of nothing but morphine and how to raise the money to secure more when my supply was exhausted. Its chains were fastened tight about me, and I was as a helpless as a child. I lost positions as soon as my employers would discover my habits, which would only be a short time. Friends deserted me, relatives looked upon me with scorn and derision, my money was fast disappearing, or had disappeared, and I found myself without friends or money and addicted to the habit which was worse than death.

"I became reckless, sold my clothes from off my back to get morphine. What a pitiful condition I was in! I had almost given up in despair and felt that I was doomed and ruined, and knew that I would soon go to my grave disgraced and dishonored. While pondering over my helpless condition I thought of you and the great work you were engaged in and wrote you, as you will no doubt remember, explaining my condition. I received a very kind and sympathetic letter from you; and to my heart it was the first ray of hope that I had received in many a day. In that letter you stated that I could be cured by the remedies of the Keeley Institute, and restored to manhood, if I would place myself under the treatment and follow instructions. * * * So on a September morning, you remember, I left home a perfect physical wreck, discouraged and as melancholy as a person could be for the Keeley Institute at Greensboro. I do not like to dwell upon this picture for it is a sad one to me, and I have told you of it before.

"I will pull the curtain aside and look at the other picture, which is far more pleasant. When I arrived at the Institute and was greeted by you so warmly, and your other attendants, your kind words of sympathy and encouragement were precious to me, and shall live in my memory as long as life shall last. You know how I entered on the treatment and tried to follow your instructions. I never passed a pleasanter time in my life than I did at the Keeley Institute. Every one was so kind and sympathetic, and I really became attached to the dear old Institute before I had been under its roof many days. I have had several occasions to be grateful and feel happy, but the happiest moment of my life was on that cloudy October morning when Dr. Williams called me into his office and told me kindly that I had been without morphine for over a week. I felt like shouting. I could scarcely believe it, and yet I knew it was true, and that I was saved from death and destruction, and restored to manhood again all through the mercy of God and your devoted kindness and the instrumentality of the Keeley cure. * * * I have held it ever since. I still remain cured, and by God's help I expect to remain so * * * I cannot express my gratitude and appreciation. I have been saved and redeemed and may God abundantly bless you and the Keeley treatment for what you have done is my daily prayer. * * * I stand ready at all times to speak for you and the Keeley cure—the grandest and greatest institution on earth. Please remember me kindly to every one at the Institute and if I can ever be of service to you in any way, please command me.

"Your grateful friend."

That letter is a sample of many. There is no fake about that. It is from the heart of a grateful man who feels what he says.

After spending some time in looking over the letters, Col. Osborn carried us through the buildings and grounds, all so admirably arranged, so quiet, yet attractive and inviting. It is an ideal place, and we were so impressed with its charming beauty and able management that we would like to go into a descriptive article. However, we will defer that for some future time.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

THE devil enjoys himself in the company of people who are well pleased with themselves.

It won't do any good to pray for the South Sea Islander so long as you won't speak to the man who lives in the next house.

Sin would not be so deadly if the devil could not wear a mask.

One reason why there is not more good being done is because so many people want to wait until to-morrow to begin.

God never forgets the man who is willing to take a hard place.

Men famishing for righteousness cannot be fed on flowers of rhetoric.

If you would grow more in grace, try praying more for people you don't like.

A flower will have something sweet to say to you, no matter where you put it.

The stained rosewood of religiosity has ever been one of the most fashionable finishes amongst the worldly.

There is no use in praying for God to open the windows of heaven until you bring all the tithes into the storehouse.

Men shun the light that points out the pitfalls on the way because it also reveals their rags.

The man who preaches only for bread and butter never preaches the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Many a man who asks God to lead him when he goes to prayer meeting suffers the devil to guide him when he goes to vote.

True self-control handles the guides more than the brakes.

The greatest admirers of religion are frequently those who need it.

So many stumble in the Christian walk because they are looking back.

Nothing will kill a man quicker than perpetually feeling his own pulse.

If we should but use our joys to remind us of God we might have more of them.

Many men are like most machines—they are good for most work when they make the least noise.

The pastor who tries to carry his whole church on his shoulders will soon be very lame in the back.

People Who Are Missing.

The Police Inspector said: "About ten years ago I was watching some workmen pulling down a row of old riverside houses that had had a desperately bad reputation time out of mind, and I can recollect what a start it gave me when they showed me that nearly every house had a great trap door through which anything could be dropped into the race of the tide below. Many a poor chap had gone to his death that way, I'll go bail. But I can tell you a curious thing that happened only the other day. A man had been drugged and robbed, but he told us that before he became insensible he had managed to lock and bolt his door and locked and bolted it was when he came round again. How they had got in and robbed him he couldn't imagine. Well, we searched about and finally discovered that the door was really two doors one within another. He had locked and bolted the inner door into the frame safe enough, but then the frame itself, was only another door with separate hinges of its own."

"I suppose the list of those reported missing is quite a short one in these days, is it not?"

"Some eighteen to twenty thousand a year! But don't look so startled. More than three-quarters of them turn up again in some way or other. You see, the list includes strayed children and runaway boys to begin with. Then there are the men who get locked up at night for something or other, and either are too careless or too ashamed to send to their wives, with the result that the poor women rush off to the nearest station in the morning to make inquiries. Quite a number of men go and hide after quarreling with their wives. Why, I came across a case the other day where a man had lived for four years within half a mile of the wife he'd deserted without her finding him. A big town is the only safe place for a fellow that's 'wanted' to hide comfortably."—Cassell's Magazine.

The marriage rate of Queensland, Australia, has been steadily declining from 14.5 per 1,000 in 1863 to 6.3 per 1,000 in 1898.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simple iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure--no pay. Price 25c.

The chronic borrower should make a good walking delegate. He's always on a strike.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Her One Inestimable Virtue.

"That new girl is a wretched cook."

"Yes; but I've found out she is just splendid at creasing trousers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

CHI-CO-LERY (Guaranteed) A Tonic food for the BRAIN, NERVES, MUSCLES—BLOOD. PRICE, 50c. per bottle. For sale by Druggists. A Scientific Treatment for all manner of NERVOUS DISEASES. Prepared by CHI-CO-LERY CO. DENVER, COLO. U.S.A.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Disgusting!

Skin eruptions, which keep you scratching, and look raw and sore. It is unrefined in either sex; and gives the impression of uncleanness. Don't you want to get rid of it? Get a 50c. box of Tetterine from your druggist, or send stamps to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. It cures, without fail, all skin diseases. Give it a trial.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received a report from the Secretary of State of Cuba, through Governor General Wood, showing that 66,869 Spanish residents of the island have preserved their allegiance to the crown of Spain, under the terms of article IX of the Paris treaty of peace.

Baseball magnates are not the only people who can be depended upon to settle old scores.

The Makers of Carter's Ink Say:

"We can't make any better ink than we do; we don't know how to. We can make poorer ink, but we won't." Carter's Ink is the best.

A deaf mute runs a barber shop in Topeka, Kansas.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

The man who falls into a fortune never complains when he strikes the hard cash.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila. Pa.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There is nothing like a whist club to develop conversational powers in a diffident woman.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

Earl Russell, who recently married at Reno, Nev., having already a legal wife in London, has started home, and expects no trial for bigamy.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

REST

"I wish I knew what was the matter with me, my cheeks are so pale, my lips so white, my muscles so weak, and my nerves seem to be all unstrung. I am just about as tired and depressed in the morning as I am at night. If I could only get some rest, but sleep seems to do me no good."

Shall we tell you what is the matter?

That's Anemia

Anemia—it's another name for starved blood, thin blood, poor blood. Of course this isn't the kind to have. What you want is rich blood, red blood. You want the old color back to your cheeks and lips. You want your nerves once more strong and steady. To make this change you must take a perfect Sarsaparilla, a Sarsaparilla made upon honor, a Sarsaparilla that you have confidence in.

That's AYER'S

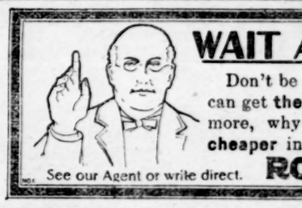
"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Since taking it I feel like a different person. I now enjoy and profit by my sleeping. My appetite is good, my nerves are strong and steady, and I know my blood is pure."—FRANK WENNERBERG, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1899.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

If your liver isn't acting just right, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills. When the bowels are all right the Sarsaparilla acts more promptly and more thoroughly.



WAIT A MINUTE!

Don't be in too big a hurry? If you can get **the best** at only a dollar or so more, why not take it? It will be **cheaper** in the end.

See our Agent or write direct. **ROCK HILL** BUGGY CO., ROCK HILL, S.C.

CHOICE Vegetables will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

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93 Nassau St., New York.

SACRIFICE SALE
First Class Music.

50 PIECES, $2.

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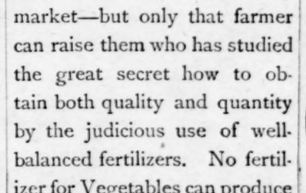

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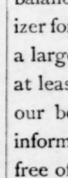

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Cowboy Blacksmithing

"Up at my camp near the Four Peaks," told Jim Bark, the well-known cattleman, "the boys are all handy with a rifle. We've a lot of guns there. The old-fashioned black powder Winchester has been discarded as nothing but the best goes. Most of the new guns were bought during the Spanish war, when we would experiment all day with tree trunks for rough trenches, learning the art of war at home. We found that a bullet from one of the new Winchesters, driven by smokeless powder, was good for four foot and more of pine timber and for more than an inch of iron.

"I thought the boys had done about everything in the shooting line that could be done long ago, but I was mistaken. I sent them up a wagon, hauling down some firewood that broke the bolsters all to flinders. The bolsters hold up the wagon bed, you know. Well, the boys figured out a right the rebuilding of the wood part, but came near being stumped on the iron fixings. They got some old wagon tires and cut them in proper lengths, but hadn't a way that they could see to punch the necessary holes. Finally the question was solved. One of the boys carefully marked the places for the bolts, stood the piece of tire against a tree and put a bullet, 30-caliber, through the tire at each placed marked. It was a novel sort of blacksmithing, but it worked.—Arizona Grapevine.

The late Lord Hylton was one of the few surviving officers of the Balaklava charge.